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N.V. supra 20.

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Medical Manuscript.

commencing

A.D. 1786.

Consisting of several parts: —

Præscript: Medic:

Tabula Posologica:

Præscript: Varie:

and commencing at other

Posologia & Therapeutica.

7567
From the Library of W.M. Foster M.D. Librarian,
of North Aston Hall, Bx
and was probably previous
of his — a Dr. Carrick

This will be for James
Gregory 1753 - 1821
Just
Prof. Med. Ed. 1776 - 90
& Prof. Med 1790 to his
death.

7567. In English, on paper : written in the late
18th or early 19th cent. : $8\frac{3}{8} \times 6\frac{5}{8}$ in., 211
leaves.

'Gregory's Lectures'; notes of part of
a course of medical lectures (numbered 23-
46). Portions of the notes are by different
hands. Foll. 2-10, 202-end are blank.

This will be James Gregory, 1753-1821, professor
of the Institutes of Medicine at Edinburgh in 1776
and professor of Medicine from 1790 to his death.
[W. O.]

FROM
THE LIBRARY
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OXFORD

Tooth ach

of Scum and by this means the Roots of the Teeth have been laid bare when by frequently Scarnifying them the Gums have grown again have enlarged at the Root of the Teeth and by the Teeth that have been loose in Course of the Loss of their Support have become fixed again.

8. In regard to the abating the violence of the pain next to topical Bleeding Opiales may in general be made use of with great Freedom. I have known when the Dis. was simply Nervous it has been removed in one Night by the Exhibition of an Opiale without any other Remedy -

9. and lastly Extraction But it is always to be considered that this Dis. often proceeds from Rheumatic affection - when there is no Topical affection of the Tooth. whenever a Tooth is drawn it ought never to be in the time of Inflamm. at least not while it pulsates with Violence - there have been Instances of fatal Hemorrhages in Consequence of this -

10. With regard to Regimen it must vary according to particular Cases of the Dis. sometimes the Dis. has been removed or alleviated by a total abstinence from Animal Food and fermented Liquors, especially a abstinence from Flesh Suppers. This to be sure is the Case in Plethoric and Rheumatic Habits but in other Cases a Regimen quite the

Tooth Ach

reverse is attended with the best Success, I don't know any thing more effectual to prevent the return of the Disorder than keeping the Mouth very clean and daily washing it with Cold water; keeping the head too constantly shaved and washing it all over every Day with Cold water. If the Dis. returns periodically the Bark ought to be tried.

Authors

Mr Beardmore has wrote the best Treatise I know of upon the Teeth.

Gen.

Gout
(History)

The Gout sometimes comes on without any previous Indisposition but in general there are certain Syg.^s by which a Person might know that a Fit of the Gout is approaching. These Syg.^s have in general their Seat in the Alimentary Tube and particularly in the Stomach. It is in general preceded 2 or three days before by Flatulency and want of Appetite tho' commonly the day before the Attack there is an uncommon keenness of Appetite. It is in general preceded by Costiveness often by irregular Fits of \mathcal{F} , sometimes by a Torpor of the \mathcal{V} . S. sometimes by a Suppression of usual Sweats in those who are apt to sweat at Night. There is sometimes a Sensation of Cold as if a Gale of Wind was going down their Thigh or like a Stream of Cold Water. There are many Marks of the \mathcal{V} . S. being particularly affected sometimes a violent Shedding of Tears and that Pale Urine which is a general Attendant of \mathcal{V} . Disorders, sometimes the day before the Fit comes on the Patient feels an unusual heat in the part the longer these Syg.^s continue, the more severe generally is the Paroxysm. But it frequently happens

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in vigorous Constitutions, early in Life, a Fit of the Gout attacks without any previous warning, It generally attacks in this way about one or 2 o Clock in the Morning when the Patient has gone to Bed in perfect health, he first wakes out of his Sleep with a violent pain probably in his great Toe or in the Ball of it, or at other times it comes on with a sensation as if the Patient had sham'd his Ankle or Foot, it has exactly the same Appearance and he walks about many days together and sometimes it goes off without coming to any great height and the person believes himself that he has got some slight Strain and does not dream of the Gout. But the Gout is a Dis. much more frequent than is imagin'd, because we think not of it unless we are laid up with a violent Paroxysm, but there are every day Instances of people having a pain in their Feet or the Ball of the great Toe which I have not the least Doubt is a gouty pain but as it comes to no height no notice is taken of it. In general in the beginning it attacks people in the viol. manner just mentioned with all the Sy.^s of Infl. In however the Sy.^s of Fire not so violent as in the common acute Rheumatism. It generally begins with some degree of Rigor at least when the Patient is waked from his Sleep with pain he has a slight Shivering as is common in the beginning of Fevers. I mentioned the Ball of the great

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Is as most commonly the Seat of the Pain but this is not universal. It attacks commonly in regular Paroxysms and goes round the whole Foot and seldom ever remains with great violence in any one Spot above a few hours at a time extremely seldom above 7 or 8 hours at the same time making a Progress from one part of the Foot to the other, 'til it has visited every part. Generally speaking after being 2 days in one foot it seizes the other and goes over that Foot much in the same manner as the first. I believe it is uncommon for any person to have a severe fit only in one foot without the other's being affected, and in proportion as the Violence of the pain comes on in one place it diminishes in another. When the Constitution begins to decline and the Gout is exceeding severe it attacks other Joints of the Body particularly the Knees and the Wrist. In the beginning of the Dis. the Urine is remarkably high coloured and in small Quantity and deposits a copious Sediment. 'Tis impossible to fix any time of the Continuance of the pain. It generally lasts in proportion to the violence of it therefore with People far advanced in Life whose Constitutions are much broke their Fits will be less severe but of longer Duration. frequently when the Dis. is of long continuance it produces particular kinds of Concretions in the Joints called Tophi. But many have it with great Severity without any of these Concretions in the Joints the Seat of which is in the Muscular Membranes immediately under the Skin at the same time many others that

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have the Gout very slightly have these Sopli very copiously, There is one Instance in W. Swieten of Sopli being produced in all the Joints in the space of a day in a Man of 40 years old who lived with the utmost Temperance

In the Common Course the Paroxysm comes on generally most evident towards Night and keeping Patient in constant pain during the whole Night with a constant uneasiness & agitation and tossing about from one place to another and a constant expectation of finding some place where he can lay his Leg with tolerable ease and as certainly in the Morning there is a Remission of the pain and soon after he drops asleep and that is generally the only Sleep he gets during the Course of the Paroxysm, when the Patient drops asleep perhaps about 6 in the Morning a Sweat generally comes out over the whole Body upon the part where the pain is as well as the rest of the Body and many people that never sweat upon other Occasions have this Sweat in the Morning, The Patient generally continues pretty moderate thro' the day and as the Evening comes on the Paroxysm gradually approaches.

'Tis a Circumstance pretty generally observed that there is an uncommon Degree of Clearness of the head in the Paroxysms notwithstanding the want of Sleep perhaps for many Nights. The sinking of the Spirits comes on more after the Fit is gone off and when the Patient sleeps

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Five or ten hours in the day then he has the greatest depression of Spirits —

When People come to be far advanced in Life and the Constitution much broke there is often very little Intermiſſion between the Paroxysms of the Gout and the Paroxysm is never violent instead of pain — there is rather a sickness of the Stomach Loss of Appetite and raw Belchings the Urine copious and limpid, often an Itching over the whole Body and a Spasms. These s^y frequently attend the Gout in people whose Constitutions are much broke, sometimes there is a universal Loſſitude and Diarrhoea. But in broken — Constitutions often attacks the head or Lungs as well as the Stomach. When it attacks the head it comes on with a violent headache which lasts a considerable time before the Patients — become delirious and comatose. When it attacks the Breast the Patient is seized with all the s^y of Peripneumony, great difficulty of Breathing and a Sense of Stricture on the Lungs. When it attacks the Stomach the Patient has intolerable — violent pains there great Tension Coldness and Torpor in the Stomach and a craving for Cold Drink. The only way in which We can pronounce that these pains are the Gout, is from knowing that it is in the Patient's Constitution. I have often seen it begin with an Angina. any thing that produces the Inflammatory Diathesis in Gouty Constitutions is apt to bring on a fit of the Gout and when it does come on it clears the Constitution for that time of any Dis. it labours under —

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It is a very certain thing that the Gout has often salutary Effects on the Constitution. To be sure considering the violent pain it occasions and how frequently it weakens the Constitution, entirely breaks it, and often pretty early in Life, it would be hard if there were not some advantages attending it. It most frequently removes all the variety of Stomach Complaints, all the Complaints that affect the Alimentary Canal, many Nervous Disorders too are carried off by it, particularly Asthma, Paralytic Disorders Convulsions and Dropsies. Intermitting Fevers are sometimes carried off by it. We frequently find it alternate with nephretic Complaints. & Out of the Gout often removes Nephretic Paroxysms and Strangury Complaints.

It is a good Sign of the Gout's going off if the Urine deposit a large Sediment Sometimes the Fit is carried off by a Spontaneous Diarrhoea

Cure

I shall first treat of what is proper to be done in the Paroxysm.

Here it is of Importance to make a Distinction between those People that have strong and vigorous Constitutions, in whom the Dis. may easily be propelled to the Extremities and those people whose V. is much

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weakened who have a great Atonia. Between these two there must be a great difference of Treatment. In general the thing we have to do is merely to mitigate the violence of the *Eff.* and if we can to shorten the *Fit* but with persons of strong and vigorous Constitutions we may use more freedom with regard to certain Applications to shorten the *Fit* and alleviate the Pain. whereas with persons that are a good deal weakened and especially where it appears that the *Dis.* is very mobile, there we must be very cautious, for very often Medicines that appear to be very simple have even fatal Effects, Walking has often put off an approaching *Fit* but at other times it has the contrary Effect of accelerating the Paroxysm. The Business then during the *Fit* is to endeavour to abate the Violence of it without incurring any Danger of repelling it.

I shall now mention the particular Remedies that are applied in the Paroxysm.

1. Bleeding I think very seldom takes place in this *Dis.* There may be Cases where general Bleeding may be useful - supposing any young stout Man, vigorous and Plethoric, in a Course of high Living to be seized with a *Fit*, I believe he might be Bled with just as much propriety as in any other Inflammatory *Dis.* and with great Safety and that it would tend to abate the violence of the Inflammatory State of the *Dis.* but with most People I believe Bleeding is very useless and with

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many very improper. Most Gouty People have weak Nerves, and with all People of that Constitution Bleeding does not agree, whenever the Dis. attacks the head the Breast or the Bowels to be sure copious Bleeding is as proper as in other Inflammatory Affections of those parts. But altho' in common Cases Bleeding is not at all necessary and sometimes attended with Danger yet topical Bleedings have often very good Effects in mitigating the violence of the Pain. When the Dis. attacks the Ball of the great Toe and the parts about are much Swelled and the pain becomes excruciating Topical Bleedings have often very good Effects especially in people whose Constitutions are vigorous it may be done with Safety and it runs no risk of dispelling the Dis.

2. Vomiting is sometimes of great Service it sometimes prevents the impending Fit This is particularly the Case where the occasional Cause of the Dis. is Crudities or a Morbid Acid in the Stomach Vomiting by removing this may prevent the Paroxysm; and even during the Fit it is proper to bring up Crudities which might keep up and increase the Violence of the Fit. There is an Account in the Philosophical Transactions of a violent Fit of the Gout being removed by the Vomiting a large Quantity of Acid. The Effects of Vomits are to promote a Circulation and Perspiration and on that Account they may be serviceable

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in this Case because whatever promotes Perspiration tends to mitigate the violence of the pain...

3. Cathartics sometimes likewise prevent an impending Fit where the occasional Cause is sometimes morbid in the alimentary Canal; but at the same time independant of this, I believe all that is necessary during the Course of the Dis. is just to keep the Belly open. We must be extremely cautious of purging in Habits that are in any Degree worn out. Where the Patient is strong and Plethoric a cooling Laxative that may give two or three Stools may be highly proper because it tends to abate the violence of the Inflammatory Fever and at the same time with such Patients there is no hazard of relapsing the Dis. But there are many Instances of Patients who have suffered greatly from a Purging during the Paroxysm it has made the Disorder shift and often attacks the Stomach We find Dr Sydenham particularly a great Enemy to Purging during the Fit.

4. Sudorifics All acid Sudorifics are highly improper - with young vigorous People but those Sudorifics that are sedative and that keep a gentle Moisture on the Skin are universally found to be of Service.

I observed that in general always towards Morning the Patient gets a little Sleep perhaps two or three hours and then generally wakes in a little Sweat. I am very sure that -
Giving any Diluents and if the Constitution is debilitated

Gout.

such as are gently stimulating and then lying in the Bed till 12 or 1 o'clock is of real Service and tends to shorten the Fit, but all violent Sweats tend to weaken the Patient and as such do great mischief.

5. External Applications Those that are generally used in the beginning are Emollient Tomentations and Cataplasms. But they are really in general of very little Service when applied in the very beginning of the Dis and whilst the pain is very violent but before the swelling has begun whereever they facilitate the swelling they do Service but after the swelling and redness is fairly come on I don't think they are of any Service at all and I am sure that a constant Application of Emollient Pultices of any kind to the Joint tends greatly to weaken it and to make the Patient longer in being able to walk than he would have been had he never used any. One of the most common Pultices is that made of Rye Meal, when there is such an extreme tenderness that the Patient cannot bear to have the part touched I have known the pain greatly relieved by the Steams of warm Water. The common Applications of Camphorated Spirits of Wine are attended with the greatest Danger There are many Instances of it.

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repelling the Gout and being attended with fatal Consequences

The Oddest Practice in the Gout that was ever heard of is - the application of Cold, with a view unquestionably, not only to mitigate the violence of the pain but totally to remove it. It has been carried so far as to apply Fomentices of Snow to the part which we may easily believe will quickly melt and as fast as it has melted new snow has been applied. This has been practised in some parts of Germany and whenever the Patient has been able to set his feet on the Ground he has been carried out and made to walk in the Snow.

We find some Observations of this kind in Puklin's.

Obs.^{ns} Medicae. You may easily imagine I don't speak of these Things to recommend them in Practice. We can never attempt them with any Degree of Safety unless a Person has a very sound, Strong, vigorous Constitution. It is the last thing one would prescribe tho' it has been in some Cases attended with Success. There is no doubt indeed of its Success in the present Paroxysm but there is a difficulty with respect to its Consequences. I would never advise any Patient to try what I have often practised upon myself, that is when a Fit of the Gout is going off I have tried Effusion of Cold water on the Feet with a view merely

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to brace them and I have always found remarkable Service, that I have walked much sooner than I should otherwise have done. But I have never done this till the Fit has been quite gone off, and tho' I use such a Freedom with myself trusting to my own Constitution I would not advise any other person to do it.

There are acrid Cataplasms and Sinapisms — sometimes applied to the Feet in the Gout tho' these are generally indeed applied where the Gout is a fixed pain in the internal Viscera and we want to bring it down to the Feet. any thing stimulating to the Feet is the Method used to bring down the Gout to that part — Sinapisms are sometimes however used when the Gout is in the feet and are found to relieve the pain when extremely violent. If the Swelling be not come on the application of a Mustard Cataplasme immediately above the part brings on an external Inflammation which always takes off much of the pain and makes the Swelling come on much sooner but it is a mere temporary Relief and if the Swelling be already come on they are by no means proper.

As to the application of Blisters I have known them used where a Fit of the Gout has been actually present

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in the Feet, The only View of them is to bring it down to the Feet. In this Case they are frequently applied and they are found to Discharge excessively when the Gout is come down, but they are very difficult to heal afterwards, when once the Swelling and Redness is come on they can by no means take place.

Among external applications the best I know is very soft wool next to that is Flax or the softest Linnen. There should be a Contrivance too to keep the weight of the Cloaths off.

C. Opium is what we naturally have recourse to in all violent pains. However I think that in the Gout they are of extremely little Service, undoubtedly if a person takes a sufficient Dose he may in this as well as in all other Cases allay the violence of pain, but at the same time the Sleep that he gets will be very disturbed, and makes him much more confused the next day.

For this reason I never give Opium during the violence of the Dis. but when it remits we may use them with great Success and I am persuaded from my own Experience and from that of many others that they may be used at a certain Period with great Advantage, the Period I mean is after the Violence of the Fit is gone off, at which period most people have for three or four days a pain and uneasiness just sufficient to keep them from sleeping, may People will be in this Situation

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sometimes for 10, 12 or 14 Days and never shut their Eyes till 6, or 7 o Clock. Now I say that at this time a moderate Dose of Opium 30 or 36 gr^{ss} of Ld. is sufficient to procure the Patient refreshing sound Sleep without any Inconvenience the next day and its an Effect of Opiumes always to increase Diaphoresis which people in the Gout have a Disposition to in the Morning, This Practice is much recommended of late by Dr. Warner in his Treatise on the Gout. If he had given a plain Account of his own Experience in the Gout of the different Remedies he tried and of the different Effects of them, if he had given us a Book of Facts of this kind of 40 or 50 pages it would have been a much more valuable Work than the long Account he has given of the Theories that were buried in Oblivion 50 years ago. However what he says on the Subject of Opium is well worthy Attention.

7. Diet During the Paroxysm it must depend upon the Circumstances of the Patient's Constitution. If he is Plethoric and has marks of the Inflammatory Diathesis it ought to be just the same cooling Diet as in other Inflammatory Fevers. If he avoids animal Food and fermented Liquors at that time he will have the Fit much milder, than if he indulged in a free use of them. But if the Patient is advanced in Life and if his Constitution

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is broke and there is the smallest apprehension of the Dis-
 attacking the Viscera, when the Gout is on he ought to live a
 little more fully and to drink more fermented Liquors than at
 another time. I desire many of my Patients in such Cases to
 take a little Wine and especially Wine of a strong Body such as
 Madeira which is the best and to take it more liberally than they
 have been accustomed to in perfect Health. When a Fit of
 the Gout is on it is not the time to abridge unless with persons
 that are young and Plethoric and that have great Vigor of
 Constitution.

Treatment in the Intervals

In regard to any Medicine or any particular Regimen that
 may prevent an Attack of the Gout there is very great difficulty
 often in saying how far it may be proper for a Person to
 submit to such Medicine, because the great Question is
 whether or not the person would be the worse if he went
 without a Fit of the Gout. At the same time to any person
 that enjoys perfect Health about the prime of Life and is
 only subject to the Gout in that Case there can be but
 little Hesitation. If he is acquainted with any Regimen
 that would preserve him from the Attack of the Gout and if
 it appears that the Regimen has no tendency to impair his
 Constitution he will undoubtedly do right to submit to it.

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But as the Gout in the decline of Life is always attended with Sy.^m of general Debility particularly of the Alimentary Canal. It is universally allowed by all Physicians that the Patient should follow such a Regimen and take such Medicines as do not tend to lower but to brace the System.

I shall now mention most of the Methods that have been proposed for preventing the Return of the Gout

1. Great Dependance has been had upon Aromatics which generally tend to brace the System. Bitter Aromatics or Stomachic Medicines have been prescribed for the Gout in the earliest Ages. We find them particularly mentioned by Caelius Aurelianus and by all the Greek Writers. Upon this Plan the Duke of Portland's powder have been found of which you will find an Account in the Lond. Med. Essays It appears that they consist in a variety of Bitters and Aromatics, a Jumble of Ingredients thrown together upon no particular Plan. They have however been in great Reputation for the Cure of the Gout, and it is a certain Thing that Numbers who have taken this Medicine who before were subject to a return of the Gout every year have got rid of it entirely. There is no Question of the Fact. At the same time it has appeared in

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England that a great number of these People that have got rid of the Gout in this way, have broke their Constitutions entirely and some have died Apoplectic, some Paralytic and some Dropsical; in short a variety of different Disorders - have soon carried them off. There are numerous Examples of this kind so that this great Medicine is now universally laid aside. It has been at different times revived and been in reputation and then laid aside again for the same reason. We may observe here of Bitters in general that tho' extremely proper to strengthen the Stomach if taken for a certain time, yet the long continued use of them is extremely hurtfull producing a real Debility whether it be owing to some Narcotic poisonous Quality in them as we find that Bitters poison several other Animals. I shall not say, but with regard to the Fact it is clear that a continued use of Bitters tends to debilitate the Constitution. At the same time tho' I caution this I would still recommend Bitters to those People that have the Gout in their Constitutions and that have their Constitutions broke a good deal. I would advise them from time to time to take Bitters but particularly the Bark with a view to strengthen their Stom. and to prevent the

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Generation of Roids but let them be taken sparingly and with Intermissions, Chamomile Tea is often prevented with the same view and that very justly — But Tansey Tea was in great Reputation some years ago for the Gout?

I apprehend any Effects it had was merely as a Stomachic Medicine; but its Effects were never — considerable. With most People it seemed to have no Effect at all and it is now generally laid aside

With respect to the Powder that is in Fashion at present as there is always some Medicine in Fashion for the Cure of the Gout, I can say nothing at all about it because It is kept a Secret; It does not however appear to be a Bitter but rather an Antinomial and to operate by increasing Perspiration and a flow of Urine. From the Accounts given of these Powders it should seem that in some Cases they have been of great Service in alleviating the Fit and even in removing it altogether but it is to be considered that it is only within these three years that they have begun to be used Therefore we can say nothing of their Effect either in preventing a Fit, or how far it can be prevented with Impunity.

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2. The Theory of the Gout proceeding from a Morbid Acid naturally leads to the practice of giving alkalis and Testacea and to be sure as far as a Morbid Acid acts in the Stomach as an occasional Cause of bringing on the Gout alkalis or Testacea immediately applied may be of Service Upon the same principle the Mineral Waters that contain Alkali have been recommended in the Gout and are said to have been frequently used with good Success. A small Dose of Volatile Alkali taken in the Morning in the Interval of the Paroxysm is much recommended by V. Swieten and the Patients Drinking a Decoction or Infusion of Sassafras or any gentle Aromatic that tends to produce Sweat, and the Patient sweating in this way for some hours every Morning he says has been of great Service in preventing the Return of the Gout I have no experience of this at all but perhaps any person that has frequent Returns may find it worth his while to attempt a Plan of this kind, but any person that has a Fit but once a year will never think of following such a Plan because in the first place it is exceedingly disagreeable and what is more the long use of sweating so long in the Morning and lying so long in Bed must debilitate the Constitution. I dont know any thing that tends to do it so much as constant daily Sweat

Gout.

Upon the same principle viz^t. with a view to destroy Morbid Acidity Lime Water has been much recommended and really in several Cases I think it has been of service. I have known people who have drank Quarts of Lime Water every day and perhaps they have had a Fit of the Gout more seldom and more gentle than before, but I have not known any Instances of its preventing the Dis. If it be in the Winter time whose Stomachs are much debilitated should not take it perfectly cold.

Upon the same principle Soap has been recommended as a Destroyer of Acidity. I have not seen any such Effects. Indeed there are few people who can bear it in such a Quantity as to have that Effect on the Blood, if there was any Acid in the Blood which there is found not to be.

3. Diet upon which greater dependance is to be had than upon any thing else. One of the great Occasion^{al} Causes of the Gout is certainly free living and especially an Excess in point of eating and particularly eating very high seasoned Food and this naturally leads people to imagine that great Temperance in point of Regimen and abstinence from fermented

Gout

Liquors and Animal Food must be a good Method of curing the Gout. There are certainly numberless Instances of People that have had the violence of the Disorder greatly mitigated by being reduced to a Milk and Vegetable Diet and there can be no Doubt but there are some Examples of the Dis. being absolutely cured by this means and I don't at all doubt that People whose Constitutions are sound, if early in Life they would take to such a Diet might prevent the Dis. altogether, even with but moderate Exercise, But at the same time after People's Constitutions begin to fail I should never advise them to have recourse to such a Diet because I have known some Instances of its proving fatal, it prevented the Gout indeed, but that very Circumstance was fatal because the Gout was necessary to the Constitution. If a person has a Mind to make a Transition from a full Diet to a low Diet or from a low one to a full one It must always be by slow degrees especially in gouty People But tho' there may be a difficulty with respect to a total Change of Diet there can be no Hesitation at all with regard to extreme Temperance particularly with regard to Abstinence from all Flesh Suppers. These are highly improper for People Subject to the Gout and what animal Food they do take should be plainly dressed and eat only in its own Gravity. People that sit down every day to eat

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Animal Food highly seasoned will find it attended with all the same inconveniences as the Duke of Portland's Powders, for whether you take a Quantity of Aromatic Spice in the form of an Electuary from an Apothecary's Shop or take it in the Dish at Table it can make no difference at all

With regard to the other parts of Regimen Strong bodied Wines agree best with gouty People. All weak Wines are apt to bring on a Morbid Acidity Port and Madeira are generally the best Wines and where there is a Morbid Acidity in the Stomach Brandy and Water are perhaps better and preferable to any wine and of Malt Liquors very old Porter not Stale nor in a State of Fermentation is much the best. I know that with many gouty people it sits easier than the best Wine. It is in point of Regimen certainly proper to keep up a free perspiration. It is observed that Gouty people are generally less disposed to sweat than others. It has been proposed with a view to keep off the Gout, to keep the Legs and Feet thinly clothed and even to have holes in the Soles of their Shoes to let in the Wet And I dare say in some cases it may be of

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considerable Service but at the same time we must consider that if a Person lives in other respects in such a way as to produce the Gout, merely endeavouring to keep it out of the Feet is certainly a bad Practice

4. The Remedy I have principal Dependance upon and I am perfectly convinced that it would cure the Gout radically with Temperance even where there is a strong hereditary Taint is Exercise but not the Exercise that Gentlemen take on Horseback 5 or 6 Miles and back again, tho' this is very good and it is better to do so than sit by the Fire side but at the same time this with most people has very little Effect but making them eat twice as much Dinner as they otherwise would so that what is gained one way is lost another But the Exercise I mean is severe bodily Labour. The Dis. being unknown to Labouring People is sufficient to prove this practice to be good and universal Experience confirms it. But the proper Exercise is not riding on Horseback and much less in a Wheel Carriage but the Exercise that is particularly adapted to this Dis. is Exercise by way of walking and strong Bodily Labour where there is great use made of Muscular Motion, I have known many Cases where there

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have been Lopsided in the Joints that have been removed by such Exercise, and as I said before I believe with Temperance it would cure the Dis.

Next to Exercise the constant daily Friction of the whole Body the Legs particularly is of great use. This part of Regimen ought to be particularly attended to by all People in the Decline of Life and where the Gout does not form into a regular Fit, In order to Invite it to the Extremities when that is wanted the Legs ought to be kept constantly warm. It may be observed that in all Cases whatever where we think proper to recommend Frictions we should never or at least with a number of people we ought not to recommend simple Frictions, because what is so simple few will submit to therefore it is always a proper Method to order the Flannel with which the part is rubbed to be perfumigated with some Aromatic Gum that shall give an Appearance of a Medicine. In that way we find People will continue for Months and years in the use of Friction, whereas if you only Order Flannel they will not continue it 8 days. We often prescribe Ointments for the same Intention.

5. The goniquito a Warm Bath is much used by some People and in some Circumstances I believe with great Advantage. There are numberless Instances of People who

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had almost entirely lost the use of their Limbs by the long continuance of the Gout, that by Bathing in Bath or Buxton waters have in a great measure recovered the use of them

Cold Bathing has likewise been used by many people - Subject to the Gout as one of the most powerful Bracers of the Syst. and I believe with great advantage. However there is considerable Danger in using the Cold Bath by People subject to the Gout because if the Constitution is much debilitated by the Dis. and the time of the Fit is approaching there must be bad Consequences but by people whose Constitutions are entire and firm this Danger is not so great

6. It does not appear that Purgings is of any particular Service in preventing the Return of the Gout, Occasionally perhaps it may be of Service so far as there is any Order in the P.V. that must act as an occasional Cause of the Dis. and certainly so far as keeping the Belly open tends to keep off an Inflammatory Diathesis, so far it may be of Service in preventing the Gout otherwise it does not appear that it is of any Consequence and it is certain that a repeated use of Cathartics tends very much to debilitate the Tone of the Alimentary Canal and so far must do mischief

7. The same may be said with regard to Vomits, Vomits we

Gout

know are off? Serviceable for preventing an Attack^{ing}.

Gout is occasioned by a Morbid Acidity in the Stom^{ach} mean^I -
when that Acts as an occasional Cause of the Paroxysm -
To wit by taking this Off and promoting perspiration -
prevent the Paroxysm at that time but the too frequent use of
them generally debilitates the Tone of the Stomach.

8. There are some Mineral Waters that are in g^{reat} Rep^{utation} -

for the Gout especially those that contain an Alk. but all
Cathartic Mineral Waters that purge very briskly are highly
improper and dangerous for the reason I just now mentioned
The Mineral Waters that are in the greatest Reputation for
Gouty people where the Constitution is much debilitated.
the Tone of the Stomach very much hurt in consequence of

Luxurious Living are the Bath Waters and that occasions
the general Resort of Gouty people thither. I imagine that
for the sake of Drinking the Bath Waters and Bathing where
there is a stiffness of the Limbs it is one of the best places that
People that can afford it can resort to for spending the latter
part of their Life.

9. There is only one other Evacuation which I shall mention
in the Intervals of the Gout as a preservative from it and that
is Issues I have known several Instances myself of People

Gout

of Gouty Habits that have found an Issue in the Leg of great Service for preventing a further Attack of the Gout or making it much milder, but what way it has this Effect we cannot say but I am certain of the Fact and I look upon it as one of the greatest preservatives and one of the safest of any that can be made use of, and particularly it should be used by those who will not submit to a proper Regimen.

But with whatever Anxiety People that are Subject to the Gout may seek for some Medicine that will prevent the Attack and with Impunity. I believe that there is no such Medicine to be found. There is no Medicine that will allow Patients to indulge in Luxury and Idleness with a Gouty Constitution with Impunity and the only periodical Cure of the Dis. is the greatest Temperance and hard Bodily Labour and that I do apprehend is radical and safe.

The Puski generated in the Joints are sometimes found extremely troublesome. They often burn the Skin and Discharge a Chalky Matter, when they don't do this they may sometimes be dissolved by a mixt. Quantity of Oil and Turpentine with Spirit of Salt V. Sweeten recommends Crude Tartar mixed with twice its Quantity of quick-Lime and exposed to a very strong Fire and when Cold

Gout

dissolved filtered and vapourated the Salt which is the
Consequence of the Evaporation is afterwards kept in
close Vessels to prevent the Access of Air he applies
this to the Tophi and Says that it never failed to dissolve
them. It is a Thing I never saw tried, He mentions
that it has a similar Effect on the Excesses of the Bones

Method of Promoting a Fit of the Gout

to the Extremities when it attacks any of the Viscera
this is of more Service than removing a Gouty Paroxysm
in the Extremities which is not dangerous of itself
because People never die of it but the Patient's Life
often depends upon bringing a Fit of the Gout down
to the Extremities. It is often a difficult Thing to know
the Gout when it is not fixed in the Extrem. People
that have the Gout in their Constitution in the Decline
of Life and when they are much debilitated often are
Subject to violent pains in their Stomach which is
considered as an Attack of the Gout in the Stomach
This is very often attended with a Senation of Coldness
and Flatulency. Indeed it appears to be a Fit of the
Gout or to be intimately connected with it because

Gout

if the Gout is brought into the Extr. the Pain of the Stom. ceases. Whenever we see a Patient in this way we must inquire whether ever he had the Gout or whether it be in the Family because there is no certain Criterion by which we can say that such a person as I am now speaking of is the Gout and may be removed by bringing on a Fit in the Extr. Whenever then the Gout Attacks in this way - the warmest Aromatic Stimulant Medicines that can be given are certainly the best remedies and it is surprising what large Doses of Strong Wine or even of Brandy can be taken without warming the Stomach or occasioning any great heat of Body. If Wine has no Effect we must have recourse to Strong Spirits. Besides these, Opium may be given with great Safety and often without the least Effects. 'Tis surprising what D.^r Sydenham mentions of the great benefit he received from Andrynes in this Case he says he saved his Life seven times when the Gout attacked his Stomach by Drinking some Pints of Small Beer which he vomited up again and afterwards taking small Doses such as 10 Drops of Ld. I have seldom seen 10 Drops of any Service when the Stomach is attacked, it generally requires near double that Dose

Gout

to have any Effect

But the Gout sometimes attacks the Lungs sometimes the Head sometimes the Stomach and Intest. with all the Marks of topical Infl. in the part whenever this is the Case it must be treated as any other Infl. of the part by Bleeding Scarifying Blistering and the Antiphlogestic Regimen. I have known some Instances of Patients who I thought lost their Lives for the want of this. They had the Gout with all the Marks of Infl. but being subject to the Gout before they supposed it was the Gout and perhaps being in the Decline of Life too they would not bleed or the Physician would not bleed them, tho' every Sy.^m indicated Bleeding and were shy of every other Evacuation, instead of the Antiphlogestic Regimen they gave warm Stim. Medicine with a view to determine to the Extremi, In consequence of this Treatment I have seen many Instances of People being hurried to their Grave; I think then that in all cases such as I mentioned just now, the same Antiph. Regimen the same Evacuations are necessary as in the Common Phlegmasia. At the same time it is highly proper to make such Applications to the Extrem. as tend to promote a Determination of the Blood to those Parts and in Conseq. of that to bring on a Fit of the Gout there. I have seen Instances where the Gout has attacked

Gout.

attacked the Head particularly with a Stupef and some Degree
 of Apoplexy that the application of Sinapiums to the Feet
 have had the Eff^{ct} of bringing down a Fit of the Gout Blisters
 are sometimes applyed with the same view wch are very
 Difficult of healing as I ment^d before. Sometimes it is
 found to answer better to bleed in the Foot Rather than in
 the Arm. We sh^d likewise make some strong Frictions on
 the Extremities, bathe them in Warm Water, wrap them
 up in Cloths pouring out of Warm Water and do
 this too around the application of the Sinapiums or Blisters
 or Mustard Cataplasm In short we must do everything
 that Tends to promote the Determination of the Blood to this
 part.

Authors

Dr. Sydenham whose Descriptions are exceeding accurate
 Dr. Boerhaave and V. Swieten who has Collected most of
 the important facts Relative to the Disease.

Class 2.
Preternatural Evacuations.

Order 1st

Hæmorrhages

Hæmorrhages are included by Dr. Cullen amongst the Febrile Disorders and perhaps with propriety enough, because Hæmorrhages in general may be considered as Febrile diseases, for they are frequently preceded by the Common Febrile Syst of Rigor succeeded by a Hot Fit. which is also removed by the Hæmorrhage. However it is not universally the Case that they are Febrile and it is not of consequence whether they are considered by themselves or in the Class of Fevers.

Many Hæmorrhages are not properly natural but critical particularly those from the Nose in Fe but where there is no former disease in the Body, many people have regular returns of Bleeding at the Nose and of the Piles that are of gr^o service to their Constitution because they always find themselves better afterw^d and in whatever Cases they are stopped the worse of Consequences

Hæmorrhages

Consequences follow this is of importance to be attended to in Practice because if a person applies a stringent Remedies in Cases of this kind it is certainly an exceeding bad practice and might be attended with the worst Consequences.

It may be further observed that there are certain kinds of Hæmorrhages peculiar to the Diff^t. Stages of Life, people are not subject to Hæmorrhages of any kind till they are arrived of their full Maturity and some Stop are put to the Growth of the Solids the Children are Subject to the Serous Defluxion in the Head, but the Hæmorrhage most Commonly abt. the age of Puberty is a bleeding at the Nose, from that time to the age of 35 the Hæmorrhage most Commonly is a spitting of Blood, for the Lungs after this period from the age of 35 to 70 the Hæmorrhage most frequent is Vomitting of Blood or the Piles but partially the last, and after that in extreme old age the Hæmorrhage that people are most Subject to is Bloody Urine.

An Hæmorrhagic Disposition seems to be born with many people, is a thing peculiar to a certⁿ Temper^t and where the Dispositⁿ appears early in Life it gen^{lly} goes thro' Life, It seems to be much connected with a sanguine plethoric Temperam^t and gen^l Sensibility of the N. S. & Lax Habits that is gen^{lly} the Charactⁿ of the Temperament that is most Subject to it or that at Least.

Hæmorrhages.

Least predisposes to it.

We may observe too that there is a remarkable difference between the Plethora that Youth are subject to and that which prevails in Old age, Youth have generally the Plethora of the Arterial Systems and are less subject to the Venous. In advanced Life when the Arteries have acquired a greater proportion of the Rigidity than the Venous Plethora takes place.

Topical Plethora may be produced by a weakened State of the Vessels in partic. parts, It is what makes Women Subject to excessive Evacuations of the Menses and their returning too oft. wch I dare say is owing oftⁿ to a preternat^l Relaxation and Distention of the Vessels in the part. The same thing happens with regard to Abortion, when once women have aborted once or twice they are disposed to it always after; Again Plethora may be prod. by applicatⁿ of Local Stimuli to parlar parts. In this way we find very active Purgatives will prod. bloody Stools, In this way too it is the Effect of Costiveness. Sometimes Contharides will act in the same way by producing a Viol Stim of the Urinary passages and Consequently bloody Urine. It may be prod. too by the Determinⁿ to a Partic part in Conseq^{ce} of Crying sometime Viol Crying and speaking excessive Loud will bring on a bleeding of the Lungs. Sometimes gr^v excesses in Vinery have brought on Hæmorrhages by

Haemorrhages

by the Urine passages. again it may be brought on by a Determination to the part which is the Consequence of Compression and obstruction in the Viscera. In this way we may find Topical Congestion and Haemorrhages the Consequence of pregnancy The piles are very freq^t in pregnant Women merely in Consequence of Compression of the Uterus. We have many Inst.^s of Haemorrhages in other parts of the body in Consequence of Spasm or the Intestines distended with flatulency in Consequence of obstruction in the Circulation, we have occasions Spitting of Blood and bleeding at the Nose, In the last topical Congestion may be the Effect of Spasm brought on by Cold on the skin and Calumetics, and sometimes the Effect of Spasm brought on Consequence of Viol. passions, This is a gen^l view of the Causes of Haemorrhage from plethora either gen^l or topical.

Haemorrhages are sometime the Consequence of the Infl. Diathesis or F. brought on by what quickens the Circulation such as Stimulat.^s Diet and Viol. excesses.

Ham^s may be brought on by a putrid Dissolution of the blood It is here in Consequence of Excretion and this we frequently find a fatal dys^m in all putrid Fevers and in the highest degree of Scurvy they may sometimes proceed from a Dissolved State of the blood whether there are no marks of Putrescence or Tendency towards it

Haemorrhages

It. I have known several Instances of this in Women whose bodies have been excessively impoverished by Long, copious — Discharges of the Menses returning every 8 or 10 Days when they have been blooded there has been an exceeding small — proportion of Crassamentum in the blood tho' at the same time no putrescency, In this Situation I apprehend many — people are subject to Haemorrhages merely from Exudation.

It may be the Consequence of Erosion by something acid being applied to the part, perhaps the Strongest Instance of this is in the Case of Dysentery, at least sometime where it would appear that the bloody — Stools are really in Consequence of the Acid Contents of the Intestines or from a Determination to the Intestines Causing Rupture with Erosion. The Effect of Certain Haemorrhages is certainly to produce a Sanguine Plethora and Haemorrhagic disposition

The Method of Cure

will be treated of under each particular Species of Haemorrhage.

Gen. 1st

Epistaxis

The Epistaxis or bleeding at the Nose is gen: preceded by Sy: of Topical Congestion such as Flushed face, often by marks of Topical Congestions in the Nose itself often by an increased Determination to the head frequently by a pulsation of the Carotic Temporal Arteries a Sense of weight in the Head Dryness, Heat and itching of the Nostrils and redness and swelling of the Cheeks mostly in the side from whence the Blood is to flow. These Sy: happen sometimes, but not regularly so as to be depended upon as Cert. Sy: of the approach. It is sometime preceded by a Diminution of sight by an Involuntary Flow by a Tension of the Hypochondria by Costiveness, little Urine Coldness of the Extremities & a suppression of the usual moisture of the skin: W. Swieten. with many of the Ariters take Notice of the particular Connexion between Hemorrhages of the Nose and the Hypochondria particularly the spleen. W. Swieten mentions several Instances of Patients who always know the approach of a Hemorrhage by

Epistaxis

a pain and palpitation in the Spleen, but what is the most remarkable Sy.^m that presages an Hamorrhage is the rebounding pulse this was particularly taken Notice of by Solano a Spanish Physician. and I cannot but believe that there is real Foundation in some Cases for Solano's observations, I can say nothing of them, however.^m for my own experience, but I believe I am cert.^m that in this Climate and in the more northern ones especially where the weather unstable, these observations do not hold with regularity as that we can make much of them, and I know that D.^r Nichol himself who followed Solano's Doctrine while he practised in Spain when he aftew.^d came over to Ireland confessed that he did not find it would hold there. In gen.^l in warm Climates every Circumstance relating to the period and Crisis of Did.^m is vastly more uniform than in great Brit.ⁿ. However as Solano's Doctrine is somewhat practicable I shall just ment.ⁿ it, If he observes the Stroke to rebound after every 30 Strokes he presages the Hamorrhage to come on the fourth day after, every 16.th pulsations it was to come on the 3.^d day and if the 8.th pulsation the 2.^d day; If in the rebounding p.^s the 2.^d was gr.^r than the 1.st then the Hamorrhage was to be a large one. if less than the first it was to be a small one. The Rebound.^g p.^s goes off as the Hamorrhage comes on. if it returns again it presages too the return of the Ham. If the rebounding p.^s happens in both Arms the Ham.^m will happen ^{on} the side where it is strongest these are the
obs.ⁿ

Epistaxis

Observatⁿ of D^r Solano and Doct^r Nichol^s & D^r Eleghorn
says they hold good in Minorca.

Thus I have ment^d the Sy^s that frequently proceeds on Ham.
of the Nose and I believe that it gen^{lly} comes with some of these
Sy^s. I dare say if a pat^t was to be aware he wo^d always find
some of these Sy^s proceed in a great^r or less degree, but you are
often so inconsiderate as not to be attended to. and when the Ham.
is in consequence of a Dissolutⁿ of ^{the} Blood none of these Sy^s of
gen^l or Topical Congestion can be expected to take place.

If bleeding at the Nose is checked immediately as it
comes on by the application of Cold and a Stingent to the part
fatal Dis^s may immediately come on. sometime a poplexy
sometimes blindness or gutta Serena Vertigo, Deafness
Tinnitus aurium Convulsions, Coma. these Consequence
esp. follow. if the Ham.^s are stoped in the way when they are
periodical. We find the same with Regard to the Menses
of women even tho^t pass'd, but in small Quantities if they
are stoped the Sy^s are very alarming.

There are other Cases however in which it is to
be consid^d as a marked Sy^s such as are all Cases
where it is the Consequence of Dissolved Blood particularly
in putrid Fever and in Pelethial Fever. It is likewise
a fatal Sy^s in some Chronic Dis^s that proceeded from diseas'd
Viscera

Epistaxis.

Viscera partic in Cases of diseased Liver and Jaundice in the last Stage in wch the Blood appears in a very Dissolved State when it goes to any height it Debilitates the N. S. & Hamorrhages of any kind ever. Mobility and Survivibility of the N. S. when y. go to excess they frequently impair the Sight and bring on Vertigo and a partic. Species of the head-ache and when they are excessive they dispose to Dropsy too - It is in gen^d very inconvenient for all people to be subject to Hamorrhages of any kind; such are very ticklish - Constitutions and those that have such a Constitution when young are Commonly Subject to a spitting of Blood when after the age of Puberty and to sp. this is sp. Pulmonalis and if they escape this they are readily subject to Hypochondria & Hysteria as likewise to Nerv^o. Dis^o. and Dis^o. of the Phylopoet^{ri} Viscera, to Gout, Nephretic Complaints and this is the com. Gradation of the disease.

This Dis^o. is most apt to come on in Spring and Autumn in the former partic both on acct. of the Infl. Diath and the Plethoric State that takes place in the system at that time. It is observed often that people that are Subject to bleeding at the Nose are entirely free from them in the Summer time when they prosper freely. Dr. Mead Mentⁿ on account of a Friend of his who was Seized with a bleeding at the Nose in the time of an Eclipse when the \odot was very low and observed that 5 or 6 others

Epistaxis

others were seized at the same time. Children that are subject to serious discharges about the Head and Copious discharges behind the Ears are most subject to Stams at the Nose when come to the age of 14 or 15. It is often the Consequence of Suppressed Evacuations and is frequent an Hereditary Dis.

Cure

The first question is whether it be to be consid^d. as a Dis. that we are to put a Stop to immediately or when it is to be consid^d. as a Salutary Evacuatiⁿ that ought rather to be encouraged, or whether it is to be consid^d. merely as a Sy^m that can do no service but Exhaust the Strength when we think it proper to stop the Dis. The Indicat^{ns} are 1st to remove the Cause whether Plethora, The Inflammⁿ. Diathesis the Dissolved State of the blood, Topical Congestions or any fixed Obstruction in the part or merely temporary Spasm.

2^d. Our second View is to put a Stop to it by External applicati^{ns} with any regard to what Partic. Cause produces it. This can only be done by Compression when we are able to come at the part and by astringents.

3^d. To prevent the coming on of the Haemorrhages in a Haemorrhagic Constitution: I believe there are few Cases but the person might prevent the coming on of the Haemorrh. by such a reason given

Epistaxis

given and taking such a Dose of Physic as would remove the Cause that brought it on unless those that are Subject to Ham. take proper precaution to prevent their coming on they will soon become necessary, and in that case you are subject to the same inconveniencies as women with the Menstrual Flux.

There is ano^r thing to be consid^d. and that is the return of these Hamorrh^{ies}. greatly encrease the mobility of the said N. S. for these reasons if we can safely prevent the Necessity of these Hamorrh^{ies}. I think it ought to be done at the same time. It requires great management and Judgment and great^{ly} Delicacy in order to effect this with safety. I must howev^r obs. that the Danger of people lying in are Hamorrh^{ies}. from an Ham. from the Nose from Internal Causes is extremely small. we scarce ever hear or read of such an Instance; nor indeed does it scarcely ever happen in the Hamorrh^{ies}. of any kind except some few Cases of Lying in Women from an excessive flow of the Lochia when there is greater external violence done to the Vessels; because in all Cases before a part^{er} comes to be in danger of dying Syncope comes on in Conseq^{ce}. there is such a universal Relaxation of the Syst. that all Hamorrh^{ies}. stop in the Course of it and seldom return after.

1st Bleeding the Ham. will sometime stop and perhaps in 1/2 an hour or an hour will come on again and in this manner will frequently recur; if this be the Case and it be attended wth no putrid Diathesis but with the Inflamⁿ. nothing can be more effectual to stop such a recurring than bleeding together with
an

Epistaxis.

an Antiphlogistic Regimen.

2nd Cathartics can have no effect in the time of the Hamor. because their operation is not so speedy as to act by way of Revulsion; any effect they have is after the Ham. is Stopped; and here they are proper for tak^g off Spasmodic Plethora and the Infl. Diathesis.

3^d All the Cooling Sedative Med^s are proper not only in the B^g of the Ham. but after it has gone off to prevent its return all the Vegetable and mineral Acids are given with this view Sometimes of Rosae acidulated with Spirits of Vitriol is a proper Med. to be taken in this Case and it is one of the most agreeable that I know. It is known that the Acids may be taken in much Larger Quantities and with the greatest Safety than was the practice formerly not only that the Vegetable Acid but that the Mineral Acids may be prescribed in 40 times the Quantity they were prescribed formerly where they were prescribed in Drops they are now prescribed in Drought Sal. prunell or Sal. Vitre may be given when the Heat is very great — taking Care not to give them in such Doses as to irritate the Stomach they are very apt to do where Dis. proceeds from a Foulne^s in the St^{om}. V. or in the Alimentary Tube or from a spasmodic Stricture on the abdominal Viscera and g^o Flatulency these gentle Cathartics are proper they are likewise serviceable as a pt. of the Antiphlogistic Regimen and to make a Derivation from the Head to take
of

Epistaxis

off plethora and ^{to} Cool the Body.

4th Snodynes are the principal Antispasmodics that we use in Ham^r of the Nose and after proper Evacuations where Evacuations are indicated they are gen^{lly} very effectual. It is perhaps in the same way that we find sometimes Blisters which at first view we look upon as highly improper (considered as Stimulating and quickening the Circulation) are of great Service in some Cases in the Stopping Bleeding, and as I apprehend entirely in Consequence of their Antispasmodic Quality.

5th In Bleedings at the Nose large Draughts of Cold Water are often found of great Service it tends in many Cases to promote a Diaphoresis over the whole skin, this is particularly the Case in warm Climates on this acc^t. we find these Remedies so much insisted on by the Italian writers.

6th The Peruvian Bark is often given gen^{lly} where the Ham^r proceed from a Dissolved State of the Blood there the Bark with alum and sometime Saturnine Sassaime Preparat^{ns} are used with success but in gen^l. there is no dependance upon it of these Med^s during the time the Ham^r Subsists.

7th Sometimes the dipping the hand in warm water or putting the feet into Warm Water will Stop the Ham^r. in Conseq^{ce} of an altered Determination Dry-Cupping some distant part of the Body has been much recommended with a view to make a Reculsion

Epistaxis

11.
 Qth It has sometime been a practice where the Hemorrh is excessive to plunge the patient into a cold Bath: And among oth^r things we find Ligatures upon the extremities much recommended with a view to pro. an accumulation of Blood in the extremities that consequently a less Quantity may go to the superior parts; there is however a great difficulty in managing these Ligatures right. If they are so tight as to compress the Artery as well as the Vein, no kind of benefit can be received, and in gen^l. I think it is a Remedy now much laid aside: I have seen it tried on many occasions but never was sensible of any particular Service.

Qth External Applicatⁿ: what is most depended upon is the applicatⁿ of Cold but we may obs^r. that there is scarce any reason to think these applicatⁿs can be of particular Service here - because the sudden applicⁿ. of Cold acts really as a stimulus to the Ar^y., but Cold continued for sometime always acts as a powerful Sedative, In gen^l. Cold applied to the Root of the Nose or to the Neck or to any partic^l part ab^t the head and kept on for some time may be very effectual in most Hemorrh. of the Nose. A Cloth dipped in Cayrate or in Vinegar water and applic^d and as soon as warm renewed again has commonly a good Effect. There are a variety of applications often put up the Nose such as a pledget dipped in a Solutⁿ of Vitriol or sometime of Common Infusⁿ or

Epistaxis

a solutⁿ of Alumn. These things sometime put a stop to the Hemorrh. in Conseq. of Compresⁿ. independent of any other eff.^t upon the Vessels from which the blood issues. we may often obs. that it is thought that the blood is stopp'd sometime when it is stopp'd but runs down the Throat thereof. we sh^d. plug up the Nose before and behind. there is another way of apply^g. Cold water and that is taking a large Quantity in the mouth holding it lye warm and then spitting it out and taking ano^r. mouthful. I have known this to have good Effects in stopp'g Bleeding at the Nose.

I shall now mention what I think of most consequence for preventing a return of the dis. or what is to be done in the Internals 1st. to avoid everything in point of Diet that tends to produce Plethora and by the Infl. Diath. for this reason the coolest Regimen should be prescribed, an Abstinence from Animal Food and fermented Liquors as much as possible 2^d. It is of importance to keep up a free perspiration by proper Cloathing and proper exercise. Exercise may at first view app^r. to be improperly prescribed to people Subject to Hemorrhages of any kind and to be sure it is the case with regard to any viol. exercise such as may give a great concussion to the System or overheat the Body but the exercise I speak of is Constant regular Daily exercise carried to such a height as to keep up a proper perspiration but never to prod. an Artificial temp^{er}. Fever. The keeping the Extremities especially the Feet and Legs warm is of particular consequence to people Subject to Hami.
of

Epistaxis

of any kind.

3^d The keeping an open Belly is of great Conseq. to all people sub. to Hemorrh. They have gen.^{lly} a tendency to Costiveness and nothing tends more to keep the Body cool and to prevent an Infl: Diath. than having an open Belly. It likewise prevents an ener.^d Determination of Blood to the Head

4th It is of Consequence to keep an easy mind everything that agitates the mind, all the Turbul.^t passions are frequent Occasion^d Causes of Hem. In short the avoiding whatever tends to Slim. the N. S. or to Quicken the Circulⁿ and partic. the avoiding extreme Heat & also endeavouring to keep an erect posture and even in Bed as much as possible, are all matters of Consequence to be attended to.

5th Peruvian Bark may often in the Intervals be made use of as a powerful Remedy in preventing a return. It sh^d. never be given till the Plethora be taken off, when this is done it is often partic.^{ly} serviceable when even the dis. is connected with a Dissolved State of the Blood such a Regimen as I ment^d just now would be highly improper, The Regimen must be more Cordial and everything that tends to brace the System is proper. In this Case Bark is principally is to be depended upon, but the moderate use of wine is often necessary & have
seen

Epistaxis

Seen Instances of this partic.^{ly} in Women of a Leucophlegmat.
Habit Subject to a Bleeding at the Nose from a dissolved state
of the Blood. that taking too low a Diet and Drinking milk
and water did Harm, But upon taking a more nourishing
Diet and a Glass of Red wine 5 or 6 times a Day with the
Tincture of Bark the Bleeding was soon stopped.

Luthors.

On the Subject of Hemorrh. of the Nose and internal Hemorrh.
in general are

D.^r Stahle and his Disciples resp.^{ly}

D.^r Juncker.

The Doctrine of Hemorrh. and Languine Congestio make a
great part of their Theory on this Subject thereof they have
studied everything relating to Hemorrhages more than
any other Physician. at the same time I only recommend
their writings merely with a view to the History of the
Dis. because your practice is extremely absurd in
many Cases and not to be depended upon.

Gen 2^d.

Gen 2nd Haemoptysis

A spitting of Blood is generally preceded by the same System that attenda the Cold Fit of a Fever, this is not how^{ev} always the Case but in gen^l only when the Haemov. is something consid^l. It is preceded commonly by a Sense of weight, oppress^on and Heat in the Breast a Tickling Cough in the Fauces sometime (Deep Seated in the Lungs and Hoarseness a Sense of dyspnoea in the Lungs some Degree of Diffict. of Breathing, Coldness of the Extremities Costiveness Lassitude Apatulency the Shivering and Horror that precedes a Fever a pain in the Back and undulatory motion felt in the sides. These S^{ym}s. wch generally seem to precede an encreased Detention to the Breast shew marks of Spasm of stricture on the Extremities and of Inflammatory Diathesis.

The immediate Haemoptysis or Haemoptoe. is sometime attenda with a very gentle Tossilation or very little Cough, The Cough is sometime extremely obscure, when there is a large Quantity of Blood, and indeed in that way, it as much resembles a Vomiting of Blood, so that it is often said Blood is Vomited up when it comes from the Lungs. In this Case the patient is obliged to sit in a perfectly erect posture

Hæmoptysis

Posture otherwise he will be in Danger of Suffocation at other times again it is attended with a Sonorous Cough — The app^r of the Blood is very Diffic^t when it is coming up & we cannot Judge whether it comes from the Lungs or not, but from experience we know that if it comes immediately — from a Ruptured Vessel it will have more or Less of — Florid Colour, but if it remains any consid^{ble} time it may have acquired a Blackish Colour; But hence no Judgment can be formed of the part it comes from, neither can we know whether it comes from an Artery or Vein, but this is not of the smallest Consequence.

Upon the patients bringing up Blood even sometime in very small Quantities, all the Febrile Systems & Difficulty of Breathing immediately remit. If there has been any consid^{ble} Quantity of Blood brought up, it leaves a consid^{ble} Paleness — weakness and Coldness of the Extremities and a Quick Pulse. There is in gen^l too after Hæmoptoe. a remarkable Irritability of the N. S. and Disorders of the Stom. and all the Digestive powers, sometime the Blood when it has been Extravated for a consid^{ble} time is spit up in a solid Form in this way it sometimes appear like Polypus Concretions.

A Simple Rupture is not attended with any particular Danger, The only thing that is in Danger is Dangerous is the Consequence such as Obstructions and Tubercles Hæmoptoe.

Hæmoptysis

is the principal disease but an attendant Sy^s. It is of no consequence at all in gen^l it rather tends to relieve like a topical Bleeding from a part that is inflamed and obstructed and in gen^l all the Sy^s are relieved by it what shews of how little consequence a simple Rupture of a Vessel is, is that when there is external Viol^l; when a person is run through the Lungs the wound will heal just as well in the L. as in any other part of the Body, nor does it appear that there is any partic^l Danger of L this is seen in consequence of a Ruptured Vessel. This Dis. is prod. by a Topical affectⁿ of the Lungs independent of any Rupture. If it be complicated with Hæmoptæ. in the begining it cannot be consid^d. as the Conseq. of Hæmoptæ but as the Conseq. of the Inflam. before the Hæmoptæ. began. It has been supposed that any wound or Rupture Vessel of the L. must be remarkable Difficult to heal. but it does not appear to be the case; we often find they heal very easily.

Predisposing Causes.

We may reckon a certain period of Life from the beginning of Puberty to 35 or 40 especially if there is an Hæmorrhagic Disposition before this period all people that are predisposed from the make of their body to sp^l this pulm are subject to

Hæmop.

Pulm are subject to this Disorder in Consequence of which it is an Hereditary disease people are more predisposed to it in Frosty weather and in Snow than in Rain, and in gen^d people who live in a high Situation and in a Dry Air are more Subject to the Disorder than those who live in a low Situation.

Occasional Causes.

Are such as being on Hemorrhagis in gen^d whether Plethora Inflam. Diathesis &c. Thus women will sometimes have it periodically like the menses and with^t any Hurt to the Constitution so the Amputation of a Limb whatev^r quickens Circulation and at the same time determines the Blood to the L: as great exertions of the voice running especially running up hill, passions of mind external Violence or Rubstⁿ getting into the L. or Trachea. It is sometimes a Sy^m of Putrid, sometime of Infla. It. and especially those affecting the Breast as Catarrhs Peripneumony and the Measles, so far as it relates to this it is also censid^d as a favourable appearance especially if it comes in the 4th or 5th day In this Case it w^d be justly censid^d as a very bad practice in any Physician to prescribe any Astring^t or do any thing to stop any such a Bloody Expectoratⁿ as this, It is an attendant of P^hthesis in Pulmen, However most frequently when there is a Vomica and Tubercles in the Lungs (a Vomica is

Hæmop.

is only a Suppurated Tubercle) it more frequently happens in those Cases than in Consumed Pthisis when there are open Ulcers in the L. there is Scld. Hæmoptæ. even tho' the Lungs are gradually washing and often a great part of them is gone in this Case when one w^d expect the greatest Hæmoptæ. it never takes place. And^o Cause is the dissolution of the Blood in Dropsies it is then a Mortal Sy^s. It sometimes happens from Calculous Concretions in the L. which are as frequent as in any other part of the body but they are gen^{lly} so simple that few people observe them — people that are in perfect health often spit up Blood from this Cause it happens sometime in consequence of Obstruction of the Abdominal Viscera partic. the Liver and Spleen and often is the Case it is attended with a Dissolved State of the Blood. because Abdominal obstructions that are attended by Hæmoptæ do in gen^l bring on such a State of the Fluids.

Cure

The same Indications take place here as in the Epistaxis as to the Remedies to be employed.

1st Bleeding is one of the principal Remedies especially when attended with Sy^s of Plethora and Inflaⁿ Diathesis, In this Disorder the Blood has always the Buffy-Coat and the scat^o bears the Loss of a small Quantity of Blood extremely well the).

Haemop.

The great inconveniencies of Repeated Blood in this Case is then tending at least to enter the Sanguine Plethora which obliges when practice is begun to go on till such time as the disord^r is cur'd, and when that is done the patient must be wean'd of his Bleeding by slow and cautious Degrees, when Patients are Subject to Haemoptoe and are apt to have returns of it in Spring and Autumn it is of use to take a little blood — before the usual time of the coming on of the Haemoptoe. It need less to say that in these Cases where there is a Sy^s of a Dissolved — state of the Blood. there bleeding is absolutely improper.

2^d The same Observations I before made with regard to Pediluvium bathing the hands in warm water, Frictions on the extremities & Ligatures may be applied here

3^d Blisters I have seen of great service by keeping up a coccal Stimulus, They act as one Antispasmodic and in this Case are of great Service in putting a stop to the disorder altho' at first sight they seem highly improper.

4th Cold water is highly commended by some Authors in this Dis. It is prais'd. the practice in Warm Climates and especially among the Italians we find some obstructions on the Subject by V. Swieten and many of Hoffmann's Obs^s shew the Effect of a Draught of extreme Cold water in Haemoptoe proceeding from a Rupture of the Vessels.

5th The Regimen ought to be of the Antiphlogistic kind and.

Hæmops.

and there must be a perfect rest ^{both} of the body and mind where the Hæmorr. is large and cont. It attending the Diet ought to be quite of the Veget. kind. The most proper diet is to live as much as possible on Fruits that are ripe. besides their cleansing they keep the Belly open which makes always one of the most cens. parts of the Antiphyl. Regimen when it is in consequence of Extreme Viol. it is necessary to keep the pat. perfectly Quiet and upon the least Diet possible, we may even allow noth. but water, and when the pat. has been kept in this way for sev. days in Cases that appeared desperate by the Wound, it has healed extremely well, but with regard to Hæmorr. that proceed from internal Causes that are connected with Tubercles and sp. thick Pulm. There is I believe in gen. a great mistake of practice in making the patients keep perfectly quiet and not to stir abroad. I imagine if the Hæmorr. is very viol. it may be necessary to keep the pat. Quiet but in Common Hæmorr. — where the Blood that is spit up is not above 3ij a day it is most proper to allow the pat. to go abroad I think that the keeping the pat. in a warm Room will cause him to spit more Blood than going abroad in the Air. The Effect of Cold Air being to eating. a Slight Fever and gentle Exercise may be of service in deriving to the Skin at least I apprehend it is in way it is of service, but the fact I am sure of whatever cause it

Hæmoptæ

it proceeds from that gentle Exercise tends beyond anything to stop an Hæmoptæ and you will commonly find that those who go abroad even on Horseback spit none at all while they are riding but that they spit more while they are sitting in a warm Room and using no exercise at all, but to here there are a censid^{ble} discharge of Blood Iio? always advise the pat. against violent walking or any thing shall occasion muscul^w Exercise but any ^{little} exercise that he can take with Labour or Fatigue may be proper enough, the same thing holds with regard to sailing, I have known Instances of peo. who threw up Blood that upon going to sea never threw it up even with these Viol. Reachingo. but on the contrary I have known two 3 Inst. where the dis. has gone to a great Length, one in partic. where the pat. was obliged to be on Shipboard, yet they were totally rec^d by a Sea Voyage. 7th with regard to Astringents the Q. Bark. may properly enough be given but it is most proper where the Dis. proceeds from a Dissolved state of ^{the} Blood, much more Caution is necessary in the use of it when the Dis. is attended with an Infl. Diathesis, at least till we have taken off the Infl. Diath. in some Degree.

The Acids and many Astringents properly exite Sweat
Cannot

Hæmoptæ

cannot be used with safety because of their peculiar Effects in exasperating Cough and Stimulating the Lungs as is also the case with the Neutral Salts

7th In gen^l all the Balsams either natur^l. or Artificial I think do great mischief in Hæmop. because they are in gen^l heating and Stimulating.

8th Opiates are frequent necessary to mitigate the severity of the Cough and they not only do this but likewise take off Spasm, and this appears to be one of the immediate causes of Hæm.

9th The good Effect of Sailing notwithstanding the Necessities and Vomiting it occasions might satisfy people that there cannot be that Danger in the giving Vomits that is generally apprehended, but the fact is that most Physicians are excessively afraid of giving any Med. to excite vomiting where there is the least danger of Hæmop. Now I know that where the Dis. does not arise from any external cause, but is the Conseq. of Infarcted L. there is Scarcely any thing of more consequence than the keeping up a perspir. nor is there anything more effect. to do this than to vomit and I have prescribed Vomits in an 100 Instances with^o any bad effect in encreasing the Hæmoptæ. indeed the Effect have been much the contrary partic. where there were any sq^{rs} of Indign in the Stom. I have not therefore the smallest scruple

Haemorrh.

Scruple in prescribing Vomits and I think that they have very good Effect in deriving to the skin the first Physician who used the pract. and spoke of it in strong terms was Dr. Robinson.

10th The only other Rem. I shall ment. is Issues which are often found to have very good Effect. Indeed where Plethisis pusca is threatened where there is a gen.^d Disposition to putr in any partic. part of the side, or if there is a general Disposition to Catarrhal dis.^s. I don't know of any better preservative than issues between the Shoulders but pains of the side the proper place is between the Ribs immediately above the part.

When Ham. proceed from a Wound great Care should be taken not to let the External Wound heal up too soon forⁱⁿ that Case internal Suppuration and Ulceration will come on and prove Mortal. The Ext^{er}. Wound should rather be dilated to give free passage to the Matter.

Gen. 3.

Gen. 3.
 Haematemesis

A vomiting of Blood in gen.^l proceeded, by a sensation of Stricture ab^t. the precordia, with great Anxiety Tension vertigo, sometime with Fainting and Delirium often too with Shivering but not often with Fever, These Sy.^s are succeeded by the Vomiting of Blood wch is gen. brought up with great^r force than in a common Vomiting. The appear^{ce} of Blood is as a cement. in the Case of the Lungs varied according to its being lately extravasated or not, when it has remained any time in the Stom. especially if there be any Acidity in the Stom. it is sometimes exceeding black and makes the Faeces black too.

When the Blood is extravasated in the Stom. are rem.^t the a cons.^{ble} time, and does not pass quickly off it occasions great sickness and Bloody fæces Stools with severe gripes. The pat.^t is sensible often of an accumulation of Blood in the Stom. before he vomits it up there is no Haemorrh. that is attended with such Fainting as vomiting of Blood. if any consid.^{ble} Quantity is lost in this way it weakens the pat.^t greatly. It is a species of Haem. that is
 the

Hæmatemesis.

most common and most fatal. It is not fatal merely for the simple *Hæmorrh.* but the great Danger is if it is attended with obstructions of the Abdominal Viscera particularly the Liver and Spleen when it proceeds from Abstru^{ct} of the Menses it is often periodical and with^out Danger. This likewise the Case when it proceeds from obstructions of the *Hæmorrhoides*.

Causes

As to the remote Causes it happens much more frequent to women than to men on acct. of irregularities in the Menstrual Flux. It happens frequent to women mimes. before the Menses come on in the first time and it is not uncommon at the time the Menstrual Flux leaves them, another Remote Cause wch is most unfav^{ble} is Obstru^{ct} of the Abdom^o Viscera particularly in the Liver which is a thing that sometimes happens to *Hypochondriac* pro^o. The Conseq^{ce} of wch is a Congestⁿ of Blood in the Stom^o and all the Intestines as the Blood is obstructed in its passage thro^o the Branch of the Vena Portarum in Conseq^{ce} of which the Vessel softⁿ burst and this frequently proves fatal, but is always unfav^{ble} *sup^o*. For *Hypochondriac* people where there are obstructions of the Abdom. Viscera, the safest *Hæmorrh.* for them is the piles wherever they break they prevent a Vomiting of Blood or a Discharge of Blood into the Intestines but where the piles do.

Haematemesis.

do not take place a Vomiting of Blood frequently enou^gh on a
 no^w Occasion Causes may be sanguine Plethora, and thus
 Plethora is often succeeded by Haemov. in diff^t parts of the body
 it happens sometimes with pregnant women, I have
 seen sev^l. Inst^{ces} of it, but in this Case I think it is never
 (dangerous. A suppres^sion of any other usual Evacuation besides
 bleed will also prod. it as the healing up of issues in short
 any thing that tends to prod. plethora in the Habit. It may
 be the Conseq^{ce} of External Violence or of Violent passions
 especially in Hypochondriac people. I apprehend that
 viol^t. passions do in a partic^{lar} manner effect the St. of the
 Liver and this often prod^s. Haemorrh. It sometimes happens
 in the end of a Quartan and sometimes been known to be
 Epidemic, but this is very rare, It is mentioned by Lencord
 upon dissection of those who dye of this Haemorrh., besides
 the Accumulation of Blood in the Stom^{ach}. its veins have been
 found greatly distended and varicose and the Spleen pancreas
 and Liver greatly distended with Blood in a putrid State and
 the Gall Bladder distended with Bile.

Cure

The Method of Cure depends upon the same principles as
 that of Hemoptysis when it proceeds from Insanctions of
 the Viscera Venecision will be of no Service but will be of use
when

Hæmorrhæmæsis

when it proceeds from Plethora and the Infl. Diathesis which however is very uncommon. The use of Astringents must be forbid tho' they are gen^{lly} recommended by Authors. They all stimulate the Stom. and so enerv. the Hæmorr. There Instances of this Dis. being stopped by Drinking Cold Water and this seems to be the safest and most efficacious Med. the most cooling and Antiphlog. Regimen is the most proper. Glisters sh^d. be frequently Injected in order to take away the Blood lodged in the intestines wch by its stay often acquires a Deg^y of Putrefaction and Glisters are much safer than Cathartics for they stimulate the Intestines and encrease the Hæmorrh.

If Cathartics are given at all it ought to be partic^{ly} mild; they should not be given till the Hæmorr. has been stopped for some days tho' when the Hæm. is Complicated with sickness and Gripping gentle cooling Laxatives may be proper enough to take off the Blood accumulated in the Stom. and Guts and wch acquired an Acrimony. there is nothing else parlar. in the Cure from other Hæmorrhægæ.

Gen. H^l

Gen. IV. Hæmorrhoids

The Sy^z the precede this Dis are those ⁺ shew there is a sanguine Congestion in the abdominal viscera, partic^l a pⁿ in y^e Back and ab^o. y^e Os. Sacrum, a pⁿ in y^e End of y^e Rectum as if there was a Tumor within side of it. The usual Tebille Sy^z likewise precede it and oft a vertigo and Siffness in all the Limbs. However Somet^h it comes on wth any previous Sigs at all Somet^h in Scop. y^e have a mobile N. I. it is preceded by a g^r Coldness of y^e Extrinities, Flatulencies, a Discharge of pale Urine, ⁺ Strangury and Suppression of Urine, Hypochondria and Cholic. In this Dis y^e B^el. is never passed but on going to Stool & the B^el. in y^e Case Somet^h precedes & Somet^h succeeds the Feces, more gen^lly the latter. It is in the way y^e it is disting^d fr y^e bloody Stools in Dysentery as in this latter the B^el. is mixed wth y^e Stools it is alw. attended wth gripes, the Piles are attended wth none. In y^e -- Dysent. y^e pat. feels no Relief for y^e Discharge, but in the Piles y^e are any M^os of Congestion before or Cholic pⁿs preceded & immed. upon y^e Discharge of y^e B^el. these Sy^z are relieved. These Sy^z form

27. & 28

a Suff! Diagnosis of the Dis. at least to disting. it fr y m
Dysentery. The Blood discharg^d gen^{ly} appears black &
evagulated & this app^{ce} of the Blood has been tho^t y morbid
pt. of it; but y app^{ce} happens in Conseq. of its Remora in
y Guts

Predisposing Causes

I. It is a species of Hemorrhage pretty much peculiar
to y Decline of Life. It is y Hem. y prevails most fr -
40. to 70.

II It has been s^d y^t. Men are more Subject to it yⁿ. Women.
this Fact is however much disputed and I am not sure that
the fact is not quite the reverse, for wⁿ yⁿ is any Irregularity
in y Menstrual Flux, Congestion abt y pt takes place and
and^r Cause is y Compression during pregnancy and it is one of
the most Troublesome Sy^s attending pregnancy.

III Like other Hemor^s it is somet^e hereditary but then it
seld. begins early in Life. Somet. Children of 7. or 8. years
old have it but this is extremely uncommon.

IV. People of plethoric. Sanguine & bilious Habits & peop. of
a Melancholic Temper^t are remarkable Subj. to it as likewise
those who in the former pt. of Life were Subject to it or to any
other Hemorrhage.

Occasional Causes

I. Plethora partic y Venous, w^{ch} takes place in the Decline
of Life.

Hæmorrhoids

II Inflamm. Diathesis, for viol. Exercise hard Drinking &c.

III A Disposition to Spasm. perhaps in this way this Dis. is a Conseq. obstructⁿ of Circulation thro' y^e Liver brought on by a violent passion.

IV. Whatever hinders a free Return of the b^l. fr^m any of y^e Abdominal viscera. In y^e way it is freq^{ly} produced by Costiveness w^{ch} is of all y^e common occasional Causes the most freq^t.

V. Stimuli at or near y^e p^t, as brisk Cathartics, long un- Continuance of Diarrhea if y^e matter is acid and it is somet. so acid as to excoriate all y^e parts. Aloetic Cathartic are y^e most improper.

VI. It is somet. bro^t on by y^e Venereal Dis. and esp. w^h y^e are Tubercles ab^t. y^e anus.

VII. There are variety of Dis. of the Bladder and Vagina that bring on y^e Dis. Somet. a Stone; in y^e Bladder somet. a Catarrhus visicæ; as likewise various Dis. of y^e uterus and vagina, it does not signify w^h y^e are if y^e occasion a Determination to y^e p^t and occasⁿ a Stimulus they are often occasⁿ. Causes of y^e Dis in Labour pains.

Effects

The Italians have consid. it universally as a Dis. y^e out^t to be encouraged I don't dispute but y^e may be many Morbid Cases

Hæmorrhoids

in w^{ch} it may prove extremely salutary y^t many Dis^t w^d be otherw. fatal are remov'd by it But at the same T. in y^e respect is is just like y^e Gout if it Seizes people in y^e prime of Life and peopl. of Sound Constitutions if y^e can get rid of it by preventing y^e occas^l Cause I think it s^t to be done by all means because y^e are agr. many Inconveniencies attend^g it, The same as w^d we ment^d attend^g a bleeding at y^e Nose, when it once becomes habitual And if any of y^e occasional Causes of Hæmor. age are Stopt the Constitut. suffers severely. Besides y^e are somet. attend^d wth gr^{er} p^{er}, then Inflamm and Suppuration then Ulcers in y^e p^{er}. on y^e acc^ot. I imag. y^t w^d we can wth Safety we s^t to prevent y^e Disease. ~

I shall now mention y^e Disorders in w^{ch} it is of more particular service. ~

It is of service in Hypochondriac Complaints, often in Mads^{ness} esp^l of y^e malignant kind, in Gout Scialica, Asthma Chronic, obstructions of y^e abdom Viscera somet. too it carries off bloody Urine w^{ch} is the Hæmorrhage w^{ch} gen^lly succeeds it. It is an Ham y^e is gen. easily born the pat there is none more easily born the Qty of Bl. cannot be easily ascertained. it is somet. consid. somet. trifling. There are numberless Inst^s of 3. or 4 O. com^g away every Day for many weeks togth wth y^e strength being y^e least impaired

Hæmorrhoids

Proximate Cause

It has been a Questⁿ whether or not it be owing to a more varicose Swelling of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins or an Effusion in \bar{y} \bar{y} Extremities of the Art^l or a Rupture of \bar{y} sm. art^l into \bar{y} Cellular Membrane. But it does not seem to be a mat^r of gr. Conseq. whether we adopt the one or the o^r of these Causes because it leads to no Indication of Cure wth. I apprehend the reason why a Congestion in these Vessels is more frequent \bar{y} in any o^r pt^s of the Body is \bar{y} partic Circ^e of the Internal Hæmorrhoidal Vessels not being assisted by Muscles w^{ch} is gen^{ly} \bar{y} Case in all o^r pt^s of \bar{y} Body. Besides \bar{y} Hæmorrhoidal Veins are lodged in one of the lowest pt^s of the whole Body and \bar{y} ascent of \bar{y} Bl. in 'em is direct and contrary to its natural Course. There are Ly^s of Effusion fr \bar{y} Extremities of \bar{y} Art^l into \bar{y} Cellular Membrane an Effusion not of red Bl but of Serum (and \bar{y} is w^t. goes in Germany under \bar{y} Name of Hæmorrhoidal alba). The Extern. Swellings are freq. less apt. to bleed tho' somet \bar{y} do burst externally but not so freq^{ly} as w^{re} \bar{y} Swellings are wth \bar{y} anus. The External are attended wth viol. pⁿ. Somet wth Inflam. & Somet. Ulceration & Schirrous Tumors happen in Conseq. of it. To people pos^{sed} of gr. Mobility, the pⁿ attending \bar{y} piles is somet. productive to a gr. No^o of N. Ly^s extremely anomalous & not to be accounted for

Hæmorrhoids

by any principles wth that we know.

Method of Cure

The Cure of this Dis. Depends upon the same principles as of
Hæmorrhage. The views are to take off plethora where it
subsists, to remove Spasm and other occasional Causes.

The first thing to be enquired into in this Dis. as well as of
Gout is, wth is it State the pet^{ty} Habit in general. I ment^d
formerly if it is to be Considered in some Cases as a
Salutary Dis. and thereof someth rather to be promoted
than stopped. 'Tis therefore a dangerous thing to apply repellents
If we have a mind to stop the Dis. it is to be done by such
a Regimen as tends to prevent plethora and the Infl.
Diathefis, by gr. Temperance in eat.^g and drink.^g & a great
Deal of Exercise. This strikes at the Root of the Dis. but for
peop. to live in their usual way & attempt at the same Ti.
to Stop the Dis. by astringents in y^e way to destroy
ourselves. among the occas^l Causes I ment^d. Costiveness; we
ot^h these. by all means to avoid y^e. both wth a view to prevent
the Dis. fr. Com^g. on & to make it more easy wⁿ it does come
on. It is one of the princ^l Circ^s in the Rem^d p^lces to keep the
Selly open; but we sho^d. give no sed^o. y^e. act wth y^e least stim. If
we do, we encr. y^e p^r. It must be such gentle Laxatives as

Hæmorrhoids

just Tend to keep y^e Belly open & to procure one or 2. Motions & no more. I apprehend that y^e gr. Reputation that the Floz Sulph^r has had in the Hæmorrhoids is owing to nothing but its being one of y^e gentlest Laxatives we have. I kn. however y^t y^e is a prejudice in Favor of Sulphur, as if it had some specific Effect & it is often insisted on that y^e pat. must take it tho' it be so extremely offensive to some Stomachs y^t y^e cannot take it in such a Qty as to produce Effects. — But tho' the Sulphur is an exceed^g good Laxative & so mild y^t in many Constitutions it will have no Effect unless taken in y^e Qty of an O^z at a time, as few Stom. will receive that Qty it o^t not to be insisted upon but o^r gentle Laxatives may be substituted in its place, such as — Crem. Tartar And w^{re} y^t is not suff^t a Sm. Qty of Salap. But if the Belly can be kept open wth ripe Fruits they o^t in general. to be preferred. Oleum Resini is one of the mildest Laxatives. I know But it is attended wth this Inconvenience, that Oil of every kind is extremely offensive to many peop. Stom^s. An Addition of a Sm. Qty of Spirit will make it more agreeable & w^{re} it can be taken I look upon it as being as good a Laxative as can be given in this case.

In Case of Blind. piles besides y^e gen. antiphlogistic Regimen wth a view to prevent Inflamⁿ fr. coming on & keeping the Cordy. cool, if they continue extremely hard &

Hæmorrhoids

Painful it may be proper to open them wth a Lancel 'tis -
com. enough to apply Leeches, but I think it is better if y are
opened to do it wth y point of a Lancel, because y wound heals
more effectual way of doing it. In gen. how^r peop. are much
averse to it. Enollent applications such as pultices tend to
relieve the p^r, but I know of nothing that gives more relief
in the Blind Piles than sitting over the Steams of Roam -
Water. If y. pat. will not allow the opening of them
If y pain is excessive esp. if attended wth a consid. Deg^r of
F. then Venesection is necessary w^{ch} relieves y F. If
plethora. ~

When the Piles are internal Clysters amongst o^r
Rem^s are proper of warm water only or of Linseed Tea
or other Mucilages. These freq. relieve y pat. but it is -
often impracticable to get 'em thrown up, the best Thing for
arming the pipe is the Gut of a raw killed Fowl put upon
it w^{ch} makes it much easier to introduce on acc^t. of the
Smoothness & Oilyness of its nature. ~

In some parlar Cases tho not very often, it happens if
y Tumors turn Scirrhous in y Case y mercurial ointment
often succeeds when y turn Scirrhous If are apprehended to be

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Hæmorrhoids

conscious they are somet^e successfull extirpated. This however is very rare. There are some applications that are often made to γ piles that are very Stimulatg & painful. They may indeed remove γ γ for γ Time, but I look upon 'em as very Dangerous for by Stimulatg we may bring ongr^t. Inflⁿ & all the Consequences of Inflam: wch are oftⁿ extremely disagreeable in such parts. Besides if we succeed in driving 'em in suddenly, I think in most Cases it Cannot be Done wth risking the Constitution. In short if we desire to get rid of the piles γ only safe way is to endeavour to palliate γ Violence, the by: for the present In the Intervals the only safe way of preventing their Return is a proper Regimen.

In those Cases w^{ne} we apprehend the Discharge by the piles might be of service & w^{ne} γ do not come on of themselves we must make such applications to γ anus as tend to relax γ parts & to Stimulate wth a view to bring down & determine γ Blood to γ pt^t and this we somet^e endeavour to do by warm Fomentations and acid Glysters, particularly the Celatic ones or acid suppositories wch are rather better than Glysters. Sact & Honey melted over a Fire, & kept melting till ill it acquires such a deg^r of Firmacity as to be made into

Hæmorrhoids

a Suppository, I have known this have if Eff. in a short Time of bringing down the piles Rubbing the Anus wth Fig. Leaves or wth a warm Cloth will somet. have a good Eff. I mention these things because it will be often found more neces. in practice to bring 'em down if to Stop 'em.

Authors

Any one if is curious in respect to this Subj. will find the fullest & compleatest History relating to it amongst the Stahlians, partic. Stahls own writings & in Junker. De Haen is at pains to shew the absurdities of the Stahlians on this Subject, & his Ratio Medendi deserves attention wth regard to it.

Gen. V. Hematuria

Very high coloured Urine is somet. taken for bloody Urine. The Urine is somet. very high Coloured in Conseq. of various Ingista. But w^t distinguishes bloody Urine fr. this is, that this is alw. pellucid while bloody Urine is perfectly opaque at the time it is passed, & not only so but upon standg. somet. it lets a grumous Sed^t. at y^e Bottom and tinges a Cloth red. The Sed^t. let fall in bloody Urine will not redissolve upon being brot. near the Fire as y^e. Sed^t. of other Urine does.

Bloody Urine comes fr y^e Kidnies fr the Urethra the Bladder or other urinary passages then it comes fr y^e Kidnies it is often in large Quantities w^t pⁿ unless it comes fr Calculous Concretions & then it is attended wth pⁿ when it comes fr y^e Bladder it is genly in very sm Quantities & attended wth gr^v pⁿ & heat in the Region of the Bladder, somet. attended wth Fainting & Coldness of the Extremities If it comes fr y^e Ureters it acquires some Degree of m

Hæmaturia

Coagulation in 'em on in y^e Bladder & has somet. an
uniform app^e w^h it prod an absolute & schyria or
total suppression of urine

Predisposing Causes

This is y^e Hæmorrhage y^e comes upon peop. in y^e last
Stage of Life, esp upon y^e y^e have been subject to
Hæmorrhages in the former p^t of y^e Life. Complaints of
various kinds in y^e Urinary passages are y^e most Diffuse
Diseases that old age is subject to.

Occasional Causes

I It may be a Conseq. of plethora and in y^e Case it gen^{ly}
comes on fr y^e Kidnies & is w^h p^r In this way it is often
a salutary Discharge & we are to do nothg to stop it unless
it goes to Excess. In this Case all astringents are parlarly
improper. In Case of grummi or coagulated Blood in y^e Bladder
y^e Introduction of y^e Catheter is suff^t to remove y^e Ischuria
occasioned by y^e or an Injection into y^e Bladder may dissolve
y^e Coagulum.

II It is somet. prod in Conseq. of External violence, violent
Straining, viol. vomitg or by hard riding or very Strait
Cloathg. I have often tho^t that it has been introduced among

Hæmaturia

Children to whom this species of Hæmorrhage is not natural in Conseq. of tight Bandages & Strait Stays. It is not an unsig^t. Sy^m in Conseq. of g^d Excess in Venery. It sup. happens to Cattle in Conseq. of y^e g^d w^ts y^e are put in y^e Backs

III. The Stone or Calculous Concret^{ns} are a com. Cause the most com. of any w^t. it does not hap. in Conseq. of Old age.

IV. It happens somet. in Conseq. of a Dissolved St. of y^e Bl. part y^e a putrid St. of the Blood. In this view it is often a Sy^m in y^e worst kind of L^u Pox, in putrid & petechial F^s. In this Case a Contrary Regimen is proper to w^t is used in y^e Infl^y Diathesis use of wine, Bark & other astringents

V. There is a species of Blood & Urine y^t does not proceed fr any of the urinary passages We have Reason to apprehend it is omitted for y^e Seminal Vessels, as it is y^e Case somet. in Excessive Venery.

VI. It is somet. Droppd entirely for the Urthra as in Gonorrhœa.

Haematuria

VII. Haemorrhages fr γ Blad. often return periodically upon old peop. Some at certain regular periods.

VIII There are Inst^s of Haemorrhages fr γ Blad being produced in Conseq. of worms. The only Inst I know of it is given by Dr Barry in the Medical Essays w^{ch} γ Bloody Urine continued for 5. Years & at last by passing a worm γ Dis was cured.

IX It is often γ Conseq. of Aurid Stimulat^g Diuretic^s Cantharides in γ way never fail to bring it on in a greater Degree. I imagine γ in γ Case a plenty of mucilaginous Drinks & Oil are γ most Effectual Rem^s. Partic^l Dependence has been had upon Camphire as if it was a specific ag^t the Eff. of Cantharides. I have not any reason fr my own Experience to imagine that y^e is any thing in this

X. It may proceed fr γ same Infections of γ Liver & γ Abdominal viscera as are ment^d before to be γ occasional Cause of γ Haemorrhoids.

Vomitus

It may proceed fr. an *Error Loci*, a Topical affection of the Stom. itself. Item it may be the Conseq. of a Schirrhous of the pylorus. This is not so freq^t as is imagined, tho many that are subj to a Morbid Acidity are found to have Schirrhosis in the pylorus wch straitens the passage so much as y^t it will not admit of a Goose Quill; in Conseq. of wch there must be a Demora of Food in the Stom. wch is freq. y^t Cause of Morb. Acidity; not but y^t y^t Acidⁱ may be y^t Conseq. of a Morbid Stricture upon the Mouth of the Stomach. It is somet^o however the Conseq. of a Schirrhous in y^t pylorus. Those that has this gen. throw up 3. or 4 hours after they have taken their Food. In gen. it is not Diffic to disting. this where the Dis. is seated in the pylorus; y^t there Hardness can be felt externally. But somet^o when it is less considerable it cannot be discovered by the Touch

Vomiting may be prod. by Obstr. in y^t Oesophagus. These are somet^o Tumors Schini. They gen. take place bet^w y^t Entrance the Stom. The Conseq. is y^t Food alow. meet. wth a Stop before it goes down y^t y^t pal^r is sensible of its passing into the Stom. with gr^o Difficulty and in some Cases with

Vomitus

gr^e pain. The Tumor is somet^e in st^e pⁿ of the Esophag.
It is often found that there is gr^e Dilatation of the Esophagus
mediately above the Tumor in Conseq. of the Foods being kept
there. This is a thing however wch it is extremely difficult
to ascertain because it is impossible to know it fr. y^e Feeling,
If any gr. Irritatⁿ of y^e Esophag may occasion y^e same -
Difficulty of getting down y^e Food. Somet^e there is an Eror
Locⁱ in the Stom. itself

In many Cases it is difficult to say wher^e vomiting proceeds
fr affectⁿ of y^e Head or of the Stom. The Vom^e y^e attends an
external violence of the head is gen. an Euginous Vomiting

Vomiting is somet^e critical. It is Somet^e only a Symptom
in a variety of Dis. Somet^e in F. a Spontan Vom. will come on
y^e gives vast Relief w^h it does not appear that there is any
Thing amiss in the Contents. It is often a Symp in the
Gout It is a Symp. that alm. universally preceds in
Eranthematosus Eruptions; not perhaps any actual
Vomiting, tho that is freq^{ly} the Case, but alw. a const^e
Nausea & Inclination to vomit with a sense of great
anxiety in the precordia. It is a Symp^t also if in all Dis
it proceed fr. a suppress^d Evacuatiⁿ & partic^{ly} of perspiration

Vomitus

It is Somet^h a periodical Disord. returng at cert^h reg. Times
Somet^h weekly, Somet^h monthly when we can assign no
Cause.

As to y^e proximate Cause it appears to be owing to a Convulsive
Contraction & inverted peristalt. Motion of y^e Duodenum &
in Conseq. of y^e motion there is oftⁿ a great deal of Bile thrown
into the Stom. There is certainly at the time of the Vomiting
tho it is denied by Lientaud & s^r French writers an apparent
violent Contraction & Convulsion of the abdom. Mus. The
viol. Expiration in the time of vom. prevents w^t is thrown
up fr gett into y^e Trachea.

Methodus medendi

I. The 1st Thing we have to consider is whet^r or not the
Vomiting is Salutary.

Chamomile Tea is to be used where it is to be promoted
& not warm water.

II To remove y^e Exciting Cause. They are often remote fr
y^e Stom. & Somet^h impossible to be removed.

III. To take off Spasm & Irritability This Indication
will apply to vomit. & fr. whatever Cause it proceeds.

Medicamenta

I whenever the vomit ^g appear to arise from a Fulness in the Contents of the Stomack, it is proper to give a vomit

II When ^y vomit^g is the Conseq. of something acid taken into ^y Stomack. the Drink^g plentifully of warm water mixed with oil of almonds &c. or mucilaginous Drinks - Milk &c. an Infusion of althaea or Linseed Tea in a proper Mucilage in ^y Case ⁱⁿ Childⁿ gen. Green Tea is suff^t to act as a good Emetic.

III when the vomit^g is attended with Costiveness Cathartics are necessary.

We may observe in gen^d that in all Hypochondriac Compt^s in proportⁿ as ^y Discharge by ^y Belly is lessend there must be a dispositⁿ to accumulⁿ in the St. & in gen^d in all peop. the Stom. is in best order when ^y Belly is kept open & for this Reason peop. ^y are subj. to Nausea & Vom.^g attended wth Costiveness sho^d take gentle Cathartics. such as are Tonic if there is no ^F. are best - Rhubarb. w^d be the best but as it ... leaves a Costiveness we may use the Elixir Sacrum.

IV. Bleed^g is only proper when viol vomiting comes upon plethor. peop., in order to prevent any bad Conseq. for too gr^d an accumulation of Blood to the Head is the action of vomit.

Vomitus

Indeed in Cases of pregnancy sh^ove been repeated fr. Blee.
carry off the vomitg^g altog^r. If it is more parlarly proper when
obstr. of y^e Mens es cause p^{le}th.

V. when it proceeds fr. a morbid Acidity Sopacca & particularly
Lime water is one of the best medicin as it can be given.

VI. When there is a want of Tone in the St which is aln alw
y^e Case when there is an acidity it is proper to give Bitters &
Tonic Med. going to gentle Laxatives. The print of these are
Gentian, Rhubarb & Elis Ali. No acid tends to cure y^e Acid. of
the Stom. but y^e all rath. tend to check it, for it is not an
acid an accepsent. We must intermit y^e use of astringents at
Times else y^e lose y^e Effect & hurt y^e Tone of y^e Stom.

VII. In the immediate Act when the vom. is extremely viol
one of y^e best Rem. I know of is y^e Saline Draughts taken in y^e
Act of Effervescence parlarly sol absynthic or Sal. Tart. wth
Lemon Juice. In y^e Case the Emollient & anod. Clysters are
prop.

VIII. When op. is given by y^e Mouth & rejected, we may try —
Musk & then Ether; if all are rejected 60. or 70. gr. of Ad. in
3. or 4 1/2. of Cham Tea sh^o. be given in Clyster. If Musk & Ether

or Cast are given in large Doses they are apt to irritate the Stom. but on those accustomed to take them they will not have that Eff.

IX. When y vom. is but gent. & not recur. very often, some spices boiled up with Red wine has frequently y Eff. of checking it, partic. Red wine or Mint. Tea wth Cinnamon.

X In Cases of severe vom. I have somet^e seen y best Effect fr. y Applicatⁿ of warm Aromatic Cataplasms to y pit of y Stom. Somet^e opiates externally have the same Effect

XI. When spasm is very viol. the Warm Bath & Semicup. are somet^e attended wth the happiest Eff. as also pediluvium & warm Tomentals to the Belly Emoll^d Clysters too are partic. necess. espec. wⁿ y vom. is att^d wth Costiveness. I think y^t Antispasms are prefer. ast^e of every kind in this Dis in gen^e.

XII. 'Tis extremely necessary to keep y patient exceed^g quiet for the least Motion of Body is often suff^t to excite vomit again when stopped

XIII. where the vom. is occas^d by a partic Indispos. in the Pt. itself. very partic Reg must be had to Regimen, but no universal Rule can be laid down in y Case; for tho' the Food sho^d be light yet light Food is a relative Term, it must be whatever sits lightest on the partic Stom.

Cholera Morbus

When the Dis. proceeds fr a weakness of Stom. w^{ch} is gen.^{ly} connected with an Irritab. of y^e Stom. I know noth. more effect to fr its Stom y^e pyrmont, Scarborough, or Cambridge waters, or all of y^t kind

When Stom.^o overflow with Bile, good, clean, common water is found to be a good Strengthenr of y^e Stomack, drunk in as large Quanties as the Stom. will bear. This is extremely good in viol. Vom. to w^{ch} pregnant wom. are sub⁺. This is ment^d by Hoff. & I have seen many inst^s of y^e good Eff^t of it. But w^{ch} there is any habitable Tendency to vom. & weakn in y^e St. large Quanties of com. water is found to hurt very m. Where y^e is y^e atony in the Stomack I look up. the prin^l Remed. & y^e most radical Cure of it to be Exercise & esp. riding on horse back w^{ch} seems to be the most peculiarly adapted to this spec. of y^e Dis of any Exercise whatever.

Genus II

Cholera Morbus

Character

The Cholera Morb. consists of viol. vom. & urg^t attend^d with gripes & Tenesmus. — This is y^e Definitⁿ com. given of it, but in general what we mean by y^e Dis. is a Vom &

Purgings attended wth a peculiar acrimony of the Bile & it is
the Dis. if happens at particular Times of the Year & in w^{ch} is called
if Cholera Spontanea.

Historia

The vomitg in y. Dis. is gen. bilious indeed if it be not
originally so if there be acid Contents in the Stom. It will
soon become bilious because a large Qty of bile is emerged at
y. Time into the Stom. It is attended wth Inflamⁿ & pungent
Pain in y. St & Bowels, excessive Thirst, a quick small,
unequal pulse, a sensatⁿ of gr internal Heat, anxiety, Nausea
Sweating; the sweat indeed seems rather extorted by
y. Excess of the vomitg and the viol. Pain It is somet.
attended wth a variety of New Syg^s, Convulsions, Stimp,
a Stoppage of Urine Cramps Spasmod. Contractⁿ Traints
& Coldness of the Extremities The Dis. is com. very rapid
in warm Climates. It somet. carries off peop. in less
y. 24 Hours & it does not yield to med. they seld. sur^v
3. or 4. Days However if it be tolerably managed it seld.
Proves fatal. What is vomited & purged is com. deeply
tinged with Bile, but the Colour often varies. The Bile
is freq. extremely acid in so much as to bring deep Blood
along wth it & somet. to excoiate the anus & bring on a

Cholera

const. Tenesmus. It happens most freq^{ly} to bilious Habits
Occasional Causes.

I It frequently in the autumn gave R^e to the Suspicion of its arising fr. the eat^g of Fruit wch is so far fr hav^g a Tendency to bring on y^e Dis. that it is now universally delivered one of the best preservations against it. It appears at this Seas. if fr. the gr^d Dispos. to putrescency; & also to a Redundancy of Bile wch moreover acquires a greater Acrimony at y^e Leaf. giving rise to the viol. gripes common to it. There Can be no Doubt that wth prod. y^e is very analogous to wth prod Bilious I.

II. Viol vom^s & purg. may be prod. at any Seas of y^e Year fr Repletion But y^e species is not violent

III Strong Emities, purges or poisons.

IV. Somet^{ms} at the accession of an Intermit. In there comes on a Vom^g & purg^g to be removed by the Bark

V. There is a spec^l of it y^e proc^{ss}. fr eating too largely of Fruit, but it is never attended with gripes or Tenesmus nor the burning Heat that Marks y^e true Cholera.

VI. Vol. passions of Mind & partic anger.

VII. A somet^o. proceeds fr worms and Somet^o. fr
repelled Gout. —

VIII. There is a partic^o Spic wch Sauv mentions &
refers to, as peculiar to the Indians & wch he mentions
as being cured by the application of hot Iron to the Soles
of the Feet.

Proximate Cause

The Cholera morb. if properly treated sed^o. proves fatal,
when it does it is in Conseq. of Inflamm. in some pt^o of the
aliment. Tulce & upon Dyscoth^o there are found all y^e Mks
of gr^o overflow of y^e Bile & partly all y^e Biliary Duct greatly
enlarged. this evidently points out the proximate Cause of
the Dis.

Method of Cure

The managment. of y^e. Dis. at least y^e prin^l. spic. of it is.

- I. To promote a Discharge of y^e morbed matter wth prod^o y^e Dis.
- II. To alleviate y^e violence of Sympt^o.

I. The only Delicacy of managment. is to know where
it is proper to give any Thing to break y^e viol^o of y^e
vomg & purg. As the Discharge is copious there can be
no propriety in giving Emet. or purgatives The Bill is suff^o.
for discharg^o. itself plentifully both upw^o. & downw^o. any
Mor. w^o. be highly improper. It is y^e. fore highly suff^o.

if y^e pat sho^d encourage y^e Discharge by drinking plenty of cooling Liquors, such as Milk & Water or very weak Chicken Broth. This not only acts by way of Dilutⁿ & Discharge but enables y^e pat. to do it with great Ease. If y^e pat. sh^d be a goodly dejected he may Drink Adlibitum of Chicken Broth, whey or any dilut^d & cooling Liquor.

II Celsus & Hipp^o & others have recommended the giving Cold Water in y^e Dis. It is often good in warm Clin, & used with Success ther^e. we find it much recommended by sever^{al} of the ancient Writers in all these bilious Dis. I think y^e when we w^d wish to check y^e vom^{ing} a most grateful Drink to y^e pat. w^d tend^s most to settle his Stomach is Toast and Water espec^{ially} if it be a little acidulated wth Lemonade. Buttermilk is much recommended by Hipp^o.

III If the Fever is considerab^{ly} bleed^{ing} in prop^{er} in the Begin^{ning} to prevent any dangerous Conseq^{uences} of the Dom^{ing} in y^e Aliment Julie.

IV. Small^{er} Clyst^{ers} either of y^e mucilaginous kind or of warm water will very much relieve y^e pat. & at the same time take off y^e Tenesmus. They sho^d be repeated every 2. Hours.

V. There is nothing better for relieving the gripes & taking off the Tension & abating the riot of the reach^{ing} than warm Baths.

VI. When it is Time to check y^e Dis. it is most conveniently

Done by the Saline Dr^{ts} taken in a State of Effluence
If these are not suff^t Recourse must be had to Opioles.
We must however observe that in gen^t. when the Dis. is
treated in that manner I have now spoken of it stops of
itself & y^t is more agreeable yⁿ to check it wth opioles; but
if the Evacuation still goes on & y^t part^s begin to have
Faintings it must be checked by Opioles w^{ch} never fail to
have the Eff^t. If y^t are not retained when taken y^t must be
given in Clysters & if that is not suff^t the only o^r way is
external application.

VII. After y^t Dis. is gone off y^t freq^t remains a gentle relaxation
of the bowels & a Disposition to Looseness & all y^t talks of -
Debility in y^t Stom. & Intestines. This must be taken
off by Degrees. The only Remedies y^t we can apply are such as
do in gen^t. Sto^p y^t alimentary Canal such as Bark & Cold &
Bathing (and as there is a par^ticular Tenderness in the Bowels for
some time after any Thing that is gently mucilaginous in
most proper, carefully avoiding every thing both in eat^g &
in Drink^g that possesses any degree of acrimony

Genus III Diarrhea

Character

It is a Flux that proceeds fr^{om} y^t com. occasional Causes not
contagious or Epidemic & often when the occasional Cause

Diarhœa

is removed so will Dis. be. The Stools are said. bloody & wth they are it is rather salutary & goes off wth any danger to y^e pati^r. But Dysentery is a Flux attended wth viol. gripes mucous and com^{ly} bloody St. It is often both Epidemic & contagious. Its reap. to be careful in disting. these Dis because y^e Treat^{mt}. is in many resp^{ts} sensible Different.

As to Lientery it happens not freq^{ly}. It is a Conseq. of long Dysent or Diarrh — The Celiaca is appropriated to y^e partic species when the Food is pass'd in a very indigested State & mixed wth much Chyle w^{ch} is generally supposed to rise fr. an Oest^m. in y^e Mesentery w^{ch} prevents y^e passage of y^e Chyle thro' y^e Lactals. It is a Dis y^e is very uncommon.

Occasional Causes

I It may be occasioned by Depletion wh^{ch} of heats, Fruits or Drink partic drink^g new Ale these Loosnesses are slight

II. From Disord. in y^e Stom. & Errors loc^{ly} obstr^{ns} in some p^t of y^e aliment Tube or p^t contiguous to it.

III. It may be Sympathic as in Lething where it is so const^{ly} an attendant. The Irritatⁿ in y^e Guts seems to go thro' y^e whole alimentary Tube. Indeed with this there are cor^{re}spondant Causes such as morbid acidity & Chidⁿ Swall^g of Saliva & mucous It is observed that Children who are

costive are *sed.* so healthy as those who have 2 or 3 Stools a Day for such an Evacuation seems natural to them. It not only secures them ag^t Convulsions but also by this means they are not so sub^j. to Fevers as otherwise they w^d. be.

IV. There is ano^r. Species of Diarrhaea that is Sympathetic, fr^m the Cutting a Fistula in ano. I have seen w^t. Inst^t in the Infirmary in all w^{ch} it proved mortal. The strongest in Astringents & Anodynes had no Effect to stop it. It is extremely *sed.* if it can be stopped, but it goes on with unabated violence till Death.

V. Viol. Emotions of Mind especially anger & then the Stools are commonly bilious.

VI. Diarrhaea in some^t critical & sometimes Sympomatic in Fevers & other Diseases. It is some^t critical in Quersy. It is often preceded by an Intermitting pulse.

VII. It is often a Conseq. of a suppression of usual Evacu^{ns} particularly perspiratⁿ, some^t fr^m a suppressⁿ of Menses; when fr^m this Cause in pregnant women it is oftⁿ bloody and yet it is not attended with any Sy^m of Dysentery & so far fr^m being dangerous it is salutary.

VIII. Very often when an Epidemic contagious Dysentery is remov^d. Diarrhaea is left behind w^{ch} is quite a Diff^t Dis. & requires a Diff^t Cure.

IX. It some^t arises fr^m Causes in y^e Constitutⁿ which

Diarrhæa

we are entire Strangers to In this way however it is also Salutary & we have no Reason to Stop it.

X There is a Colligative Diarrhæa which is very common in the last Stage of γ Pthisis pulmon & internal Ulcers This one of the worst γ .

In Cases of Carious Bone or white Swellings at the Knee sooner or later if the Limb be not amputated a Diarrhæa comes on which is never critical but always Symptomatic.

XI At some times warm, & some times γ Gout not entirely unrepelled to γ Extremities.

XII There is a Spic γ is periodical in wth Case it is often highly salutary, esp. in pleth. pec. (Dr. Mead de Imperio Solis & Lunæ)

Proximate Cause

I. An Increased determinatⁿ of Fluids to γ Intestines. This may be in Conseq. of an external Spasm brot. upon γ Surface by Cold or in Conseq. of an intern. Stim. applied to γ Intest. for any acid Ingesta

II. It may be fr an increased Secretion fr 2. very opposite Causes viz. either γ Stim. applied to γ part, or fr Debility & Relaxation

III. Fr an incr. Peristaltic Motion in conseq. of Stimulus of irritability

IV. Fr. a lessened absorption in Conseq. of weak Oropies enour wⁿ it is in a Close Cavity of Diarrhæa wⁿ γ Intestinal Tube

Method of Cure

The Indications of Cure must be drawn fr^m Causes of
it Dis. &

I. Off γ . Diarrhœa is Salutary & Critical yⁿ it is over
Business to encourage it.

II. To remove any irritating Matter by Emetics, purgatives
(and Clysters. We may observe γ . often in Diarrhœa & still much
more in Dysentery the Evacuation is not near so much as
People imagine.

III. To Correct acid Matter by proper Demulcents, as when
there is a Morbid acidity in the Stom independent of an
evacuating it we are led to correct it by the use of Absorbants.

IV. After the acid Matter has been dislodged it is our Business
to Strengthen & to corroborate the Tone of the Intest.

V. Another view is to alleviate γ viol of Ly^s particularly of Gripes
by antispasmodics & cop^d opiates wch at γ same time lessen
 γ Irritability.

VI. To determine γ Morbid Cause whatever it be to and^r place
In γ . way we wo^d. always wish to promote a diaphoresis by γ skin.

VII. Another view may be to remove or correct γ existing
Cause when it does not exist in the Alimentary Tube.

I shall defer making any Observations on
the Remedies proper to be used till I come to
treat

Diarrhea

To treat of these that are proper in Dysentery because they are very similar in both these diseases. However when it arises from violent Emotions of Mind you ought to be peculiarly — careful to distinguish this species because the giving of Vomits here is very dangerous — There is a great redundancy of Bile in such Cases that requires great Acrimony, gentle Laxatives that carry the Bile downwards without — Stimulating, are proper together with Antispasmodics — and Opiates.

II. As to that Species which is Symptomatic in Tr. D. Dysent. gives an Account of a Diarrhea that always came on in the End of a Fever in Consequence of not giving Vomits in the beginning this points out the propriety of giving a Vomit when it occurs. If we find it salutary it sho^d be promoted.

III. If Opiates are thro^t necessary and we are afraid of checking a salutary Diarrhea we may prevent this Effect, by giving Clysters or Laxatives.

IV. When the Disease proceeds from Catching of Cold or from a Suppression of usual Evacuations and particularly the Menses in pregnancy — then bleeding is the Cure and it is often carried off by it alone — When from Stoppage of Perspiration keeping the Body warm a day or two and drinking plentifully —

of warm gruel in order to promote a sweat often carries it off entirely in these persons that easily sweat without Emetics &c.

V. When it is the effect of long Dysent. and Atonia it is cured by the proper use of Tonics and Astring. The Bark, Good old-Claret or port Wine, moderate Exercise and Cold bath and whatever braces and invigorates the System.

VI. That which is called colligative and happens in the End of Phthisis Pulm. and internal Ulcerations gives way to no Medicine nothing can be done but to palliate it.

VII. That which arising from the using of Exercise after meals, the Occasional Cause points out the Cause, As it proceeds from Weakness of the Bowels. Bitter & Astringents and particularly the Bark is of great Service to Strengthen the Tone of the Stomach and Intestines -

VIII. When it arises from drinking any particular Waters it will often happen, that those Waters tho' they at first - Occasion it yet when they are used a little longer lose this Effect.

IX. When it arises from the Gout being repelled it must be repelled by Gentle Doses of Rhubarb. and promot. Sweat and the prudent use of Opiates which are very powerful Sudorific besides their Effects in taking off Stimul.

X when

Dysentery.

X. When it is periodical it should seldom be meddled with it goes off of itself in a proper Time and is almost always salutary.

XI. When it is the Effect of Violent purgatives or Poisons, Delusion and Evacuations &c. as ment^d in the Cholera Morbus. after this we have recourse to Opior and if there are Symptoms of Inflamm. to Bleeding; and in every case where there is fever with Violent Gripes it is proper and if it is considered that there is no part of the Human body so apt to gangrene as the Intestines it must be proper to prevent the Inflammation by previous Bleeding or if it is actually present by bleeding will be necessary, otherwise the Consequences may be dreadful.

Genus IV.

Dysentery

I mentioned before that we generally understand by the word Dysentery a Dysarrhoea attended with Violent Gripes, Shiny Stools and in general bloody ones. The principal — Species we are now to describe is a febrile Dis. frequently epidemical and generally contagious.

History

History of the Disease.

The Dysent. in this way is a Disease that begins — with the usual Symptoms of *F.* — The Gripes are more Violent than in Diarrhoea, the stools are very slimy and are more or less bloody; but it is here as I mentioned in Diarrhoea that the Evacuations are not at all great — If the patient goes to Stool 30. — Times in 24. Hours he will sometimes not pass — so much as he would have done in a natural State. It is attended with a Violent Purgation in the Aliment. Tube and a particular Sensation as if all the Bowels were coming down when the patient goes to Stool. — It is attended with great Thirst, the Tongue is sometimes covered with a Crust & is sometimes rough black & dry. But one of the most troublesome Sy. is a constant Tendr. and in conseq. of y^e sometimes a Proceidentia Ani if it be continued for some Time. It is attended too with remarkable Dejectⁿ of Strength & Spirits. They are attended wth all the same Sympt^{ms} of Depressⁿ of the Nerv. power as bilious Fevers. It is — sometimes attended with Vomiting and Aphth. & these are generally reckoned unfavorable Sy. esp. when they continue long — It is frequently attend^d wth Cardialia. There is sometimes a fatty Subst. comes down like some of the Coats of the Intestines. It often appears like infarcted Mucous glands, but what is often mistaken for this is when the

Dysenteria

Patient takes milk; The Milk turns to Curd; tho' indeed sometimes pieces of the villous Coat have passed this way. It is frequently attended with Sticcup but this is not at all a fatal Symptom at least not in the beginning of the disease but when it comes on towards the End and is attended with an intermit. P. it shews gangre. to be coming on The Urine in general thro' the Dys. is in small Quantity and high Colom. often Stranguary; in some Cases - total Suppression of Urine. After the Dis. has continued for some time the Pat^t. will pass solid or hard Faeces which appear to have been in the Guts from the beginning and these oft' come away in Consequence of the Cathart. that are given when Epidemic & St. are highly putrid, and then the patient is much distressed with Flatulence from the Air which is generated in Consequence of Putrefaction. When the disease continues long it always prod. more or less of Ulceratⁿ in Intest. and in this Case real putrid Matter is often discharged.

There is perhaps no disease so liable to a relapse. And the Dysp. when long continued oft ends in a slow Malignant - Fever and oft brings on an habitual Diarrhoea or Syntery or Autumnal Agues. When the St. succeeds Gripes slowly - we have reason to think the small Gut to be the Seat of the Dis. but when the St. succeeds the Gripes immediately we have reason to think of Colon the Seat of the Dis. and I think in general the Colon appears to be the principal Seat of the Disease when there is a constant Tenesmus with slimy Acid Stools with Pain in the Os sacrum then the Rect.

Stomach seems to be principally affected. The symptoms by which we know that dysentery is begun are when the St. become perfectly ichorous and of a cadaverous smell. It is known likewise by a perfect remission of Pain when at the same time the Pain is small and intermitting & Delirium come on with cold extremities. The symptoms that the Dysent. leaves behind it are great Weakness of the digest. Powers, great Languor and depression of strength, a disposition to dropsy, and edematous swellings in the legs. Violent pains in other parts of the Body have no particular Effect to diminish the Strength but all choleric pains whether in Diarrhoea or Dysentery have a most surprizing Effect this way.

Proximate Cause.

It appears that they are attended with putrid Acrimony because people are most subject to them in those seasons that produce putrid acrimonious Fevers — such as very damp warm weather; but what in particular manner is apt to bring it on, is cold Nights coming on especially cold joined with Damp after a hot day in Autumn. It appears frequently in Scurvy and the spotted malign. Fever and other putrid Dis. It is likewise contagious & this is the peculiar distinguishing characteristic of Putrid. Dis.
that

that are attended with F. that they are contagious.

The dis. however does not at all proceed from Contagion solely but may be produced by the same occasional causes which we enumerated when treating of Putrid F. ved. foll. P.

It is not entirely confined to the Autumn when it is epidemic in Spring it partakes more of the Inflamm. — Diathesis and the other of the putrids.

Method of Cure.

The same Indications that I laid down in Diarrhoea may be applied here. I shall now mention the different Remed. to be made use of in Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

I shall occasionally mention the Difference that there may be between 'em, but you will observe that frequent the Two Dis. run one into another.

I. One of the first Things to be considered whether or no it is necess. to bleed a patient labouring under Gripes, — bloody Stools and Tenesmus. As to Contagion we are oft ignorant whether it gave rise to the Dis. or not. If it is a febrile Dis. it is certainly prop. to bleed in the beginning to prevent inflam. & this has oft more effect than any Thing else to check the Dis. We must however have an attentive eye to the circumstances of Autumn & —
Putres

Putrescency But as the Dis. gen. happens in the Country from Occasional Causes it is in general absolutely necessary to bleed to prevent Inflamm. Dr. Sydenham observes one Remarkable effect of bleeding that it is the most effect. remedy to remove those Pains which remain for some Time after the Dis. is gone off.

II. Vomits are universally allowed to be proper in the Diarrhoea and Dysentery They not only evacuate but promote a Diaphoresis & invert the Peristal Motion of the Intestine in some Degree. It is an Observation of V. Swieten and I have seen it confirmed by my own Experience that small Doses of Ipecac. given repeatedly have the best Effects. Two or 3. gr. given every hour or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour will have more Effect than $\frac{1}{2}$ Doses. I believe it is firmed the Emet. Tartar answers as well as Ipecacuanana where we want to prod. some Stool at the same Time Em. Tartar is unquestionably preferable. Emet. in the Dis. may also act as Antispasmodics.

III Cathartics are universally allowed for the same Reasons that vomitings are proper in both Diarrh. & Dysent excepting only these Cases of Diarrh. that are merely owing to Atonia and Relaxation of the Bowels
They

Dysenteria

As they are necessary to encre. of expulsive Force of the Intest. which appears to be weakened tho' the peristaltic Motion be quick.

Rhubarb is preferred as a Tonic but in all Cases where there are Gripes and Great Irritatⁿ of the Aliment, Can. it is very improper because it commonly gripes exceedingly & unless it be given in large Doses it seldom procures a copious Stool.

Salts till of late have been rejected but in general I think that in Dyent. and indeed in Diarrhoeas where there is a great Irritation Saline Purgatives are by much the best. Manna is apt to ferment and is improper. The best addition to the Salts is the Acid of Gum of Surtar. Senna when come in Dr. Syd. Purg. in the Disease is very improper as it gripes most Severely. In Conseq. of Cathartics & partic. such as procure pretty copious Stools, such as the Saline Purgatives you will find very hard Faeces come off that seem to have remained for along Time in the Intest. & to have irritated & Dis; sometimes upon passing 'em' the Diarrhoea will stop at once, These hard Subst. tho' in many Cases they may be infarcted Glands separated yet in general I think they are nothing more than Carcous

Matter from some Milk that has been taken -

The Vitrum Antimonii ceraceum was in great repute for the Dysentery for a long Time Dr. Pringle was fond of it in the beginning of his Practice; but like all other Antimonial Medicines of this kind its Effects are very uncertain depending much upon the Contents of the Stomach - Pringle Lintard & Young thought it possessed of a specific Quality but Surely very improperly.

Clysters are unquestionably proper to evacuate the acid Matter that may be as far as they reach and they are particularly serviceable for abating the Violence of Gripes & particularly for removing that Troublesome Symptom the Tenesmus.

IV. The next Indication is to correct the acid Matter that irritates the Intest. whenever there is any Mark of Acidity the best Correctors are the Testacea. But when the Diarrh. or Dysent. is of the Putrid kind the Testacea are highly improper because they are consid. Septic. In this Case all acids and Acopants are highly proper. There is in general a prejudice against using any Thing Acid in all cases of Diarrhaea. and in many Cases to be sure they are extremely improper & are w^od not Chuse to prescribe them; but when the Acrimony is of a Putrid Nature they may

Dysenteria.
may be applied with the greatest Safety.

Where there is a great Quantity of Acrimonious — Matter Diluents come to be proper when the Patient Drinks plentifully of 'em they generally give great Relief, especially the Drinks are at the same Time Mucilaginous. You will see one of the Epidem. Dysent. ment^d by Sydenham where the whole Cure depended upon dilution and required the same Treatment as the Cholera Morb without either vom. or purgatives. If there be a Tendency to vomit it is proper to encourage it; and to encourage the Stool at the same Time we sho^d thro^w in every 4 or 5. hours a Diluent emollient Clyster. You will find the fascarella Bark much recommended to be given in the Quantity of ʒss. 2 or 3. Times a day. There is a paper of Dr. Monro's in the Medical Essays shewing its good effect in the Dis.

Salop & G. Arab. answer very well not only as Mucil. but likewise as Diet, esp. if given with Milk & Sugar

In that Dysent. that is described by Dr. — Bacon & Dr. Pingle we find Acids were used liberally but when there were great Gripes they found it necessary to add something mucil. along with 'em such as Oil. or a strong Solutⁿ of G. Arabic. —

All the Drinks used in Dysentery. are better for being
a little acidulated tho' there is oft' such a Tenderness
in the bowels that they are not able to bear the
Application of Acids if they are not sheathed.

There is a peculiar Propriety in the Vegetable Acids
in warm climates especially ripe Fruits are found
of great Service. We are commanded not to Eat them
in such Quant. as to annoy the Stomach but I dont know
if this advice is necessary for tho' they sho^d cause a
Diarrhoea it may be of Service in removing the Dysent.
as they give the least Stim. of any thing that opens
the belly —

V. Regimen. When there is a putrid Epidemic
and Contagious Dysent. every thing that is antiseptic
all Acid and acescents are highly proper, every
thing that is Mucil. all the Tarranacea, ascescent
Fruits Wine particularly, Emulsions of Sweet
Almonds; there must be a total Abstinence from all
Animal Food. The Decoct. alb. is commonly prescribed
in the form. Dysent. and is a good Drink where there is
acidity without putrefaction; here mixed with Lyarb.
it

Dysenter. & Diarrhœa.

it makes an excellent astring. Drink.

We must be a little Cautious of the too liberal Use of very glutinous and mucil. Drinks, because if taken in great Quantity they may offend the Stomach.

Cold-Water in Diarrh. that proceed from Occasional Causes is very improper for in general we find the Gripes much increased by any Thing Cold. The Dysentery has been sometimes carried off by a proper Regimen by a great Degree of Abstinence, total Abstinence from Animal food and drinking Nothing but weak Tea Warm Water at they and throwing up frequent Clysters & occasionally an Opiate, which is the same Regimen I ment^d in the Cholera Morb.

This Method has sometimes done very well when the more ample ones have failed.

It generally answers best when the Disease is connected with Acrimony and Redundancy of Bile. Senac's Remedy is a gr. of Emetic Tartar in a pint of Whey, a bleeding & taking a Vomit. With many people taking a pint at a d^t. will excite a Vomit but the Effect for which he recommends it was only to excite a gentle Nausea and procure a
co-

copious Stool. In Regard to Regimen nothing is of great
Consequence than the greatest degree of Cleanliness & the
Patient breathing a pure Cool Air; without this it
will be impossible to Cure the Dis; The Physician ought
to take care of this for his own sake and that the Stools be
not allowed to remain a Minute after they are passed
and no person sho^d. be allowed to use the same Stool
as the Patient.

It is of particular Importance to keep the body
warm and a free perspiration on the Skin, Sometimes
Diarrhaeas of long Continuance have been cured
by the Simple Remedy of the Patient wearing a flannel
Shirt.

VI. The next Indication is to Strengthen γ . Tone
of the Intest. Under this Head I must Speak of
Astringents which are commonly used in the
Dysenteries. There is nothing attended with more
danger than the imprudent & premature Use of γ to
Stop the Flux before the Matter when Acid is
suffic. discharged. There are many Instances in
practical Writers of the fatal Consequence of such Appli-
cations, particularly of bringing on Violent Inflamm. of γ .
Bow-

Bowels and sometimes obstinate Costiveness, while at the same Time a putr. Mat. is generated in the Intestines and swells into a prodigious Bulk, and there are two or three Instances of the Intestines Bursting in Consequence of it. But we are often obliged in gr. Weakness again to give an Opiate at Night and a Cathartic next Morning. Astringents if properly used are of particular advantage in Cases of Dysent. because they are all Antiseptics, Such as Decoctions of Logwood, Theriac, & which is the same an Opiate and an Aromatic joined, Confect, Japon. &c.

Instead of the Conf. Japonic which sometimes offends the Stomach I w^d prefer an Infusion of the Terra Japon. in Lime Wat. which will sit much easier on the Stomach.

The peruvian Bark I apprehend is the best astring. in all Putr. Dysent. where (as in great Irritation) it runs off by the Bowels we add some drops of L.L.

If the Stomach will not bear it, it must be given in Glyst. I look upon it that the Bark is indicated by the same Symp^t in Putrid Dysent. as in Putr. Fev. It is found peculiarly Serviceable when a Phoe appear w^h they

generally do in put. Dysentery. After the Original-
Cause of Irritation has been removed we often find
it necessary to prescribe Opium both Morn. & Night
sometimes too thro' the Day where the Sympt. are very
viol. But Opium sho^d by no means be given in-
the beginning of the Dis. nor till we are sure that
the Acid Matter is thoroughly carried off. Indeed
if the Violence of the dy^s demand it, it may be
given along with the purgative. The anodyne
does not prevent the operation of the Cathart. but
only retards it and makes it mild. One of the
best methods of giving Opium is joined with—
Ipecacuan. or Em. Tartar or with Dover's powder.

You will observe it as a proper Rule to avoid giving
Opiator in any Shape in solid form, for an anod. pill
generally passes thro' the whole Tube undissolved.
Indeed in this Case no medicine sho^d be given in
the form of a pill. Carminatives tend to enor-
gripes and Flatulency—

Fomentations & Semicupium give Relief.
A Cloth dipped in Camphorated Sp^t. of Wine and —
applied to the Belly will sometimes give Relief to Sp^{as}m
It is

Dysent & Diar.

It is an Application much used with Children when they have Severe Gripes attended with Purging. Theriac Cataplasms are sometimes of Advantage or Mustard with L. L. but in Case the pain remains fixed a Bister is often very effectual in removing the Complaints very Quickly. Mutton Suet dissolved in Milk &c warm, has been sometimes given and it is preferable to the Oils. It is a prescription which however but few Stom. can bear no more than the Oils.

There is a Med. of very great Repute from the Earliest Ages & that is Wax given in a great Variety of Forms. Dr. Rich was the 1st that gave it in the most plausible way and the first who made it soluble in Water. He mixed of Wax. $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ with Soap $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$, melted them together over the Fire by which means he incorporated them and then poured it into a Mortar by degrees pouring on it $\mathfrak{z}\text{viij}$ of Water wth $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$ of Aq. N. M. which is most agreeable to the Pat^t. All this Composition was to be taken in the space of 24. Hours. M^o. Form of giving it was in y^e. Pulv. Tort. Crut. I have seen it used - but never saw any particular Effect that it had. The mst Effectual Relief for the Gripes and for that most troublesome Symptom the Tenesmus is Clysters that are purely demulcent
Such

as Infus. of Linseed with 40 or 50 gr^{ss} of L.L. And when
there is great Irritⁿ on the Stomach this is much
the best Way of giving Opiales and they will
have the same good effects as if given by the Mouth
Frequently too after the Dyspent. has continued a
long Time or has returned again, plain oil Clyst. will
Answer very well with^t any Thing Stim. in them
or sometimes a little L.L. joined. The Scibbuli are
sometimes only bro^g off by these Simple Emmolient
Clyst. and better than by any Thing else But —
these oily Clyst. sho^d not be used long, because
they are apt to relax the Rectum and Cause —
Procedentia ani & sometimes an obstinate Consti-
pency; and when one has once got into the Habit of
them they are with difficulty left off.

A great Degree of Weakness comes on at the End
of this Disease. All the Warm aromat. Cordials are
found to enerv. the Griper Wine and Opium seem to
stim. least, red Wine is best on Account of the —
Astring. but where the red Wine irritates U^r. Part^{ls} Stom.
is

Dysent: & Diar.

is weak Canary is better. When from the Pat^t passing —
purulent Matter there appears to be Ulcerations of the guts
then the only Thing that can be of Service is Mucilage
& in this case Dr. Mead recommends Bals. Locatelli.

A Circumstance of much Consequence in preventing
the Dis. from gaining ground at the beginning is that
when a person feels himself abt taking it he sho^d immedi-
tely take a Vom. open his belly by a Purg. and then go to
bed and endeavour to Sweat. If this Method be used
in the beginning of an Autumnal Putrid Contagious —
Dysenter. it oft' carries it off at once.

To prevent a Relapse it is of great Service to drink
lime Water mixed with half the Quantity of Milk, This
is esp. proper when there is a morb. Acid in the Stom.
and I apprehend it has Effect also as a Tonic, as well as
in Correcting a Morbous Acidity. The Bark may be used too
to prevent a Return, as also Tonics —

Exercise is in particular manner proper avoid every
Thing in Point of Regimen that is in any degree putrescent
Abstinence from animal Food and from Malt —
Liq.

Liquors, living much on Milk or Buttermilk & Vegetables; only taking a glass or 2 of Wine every Day and returning to the former Diet & Way of Life cautiously and by degrees; and with a View to promote a Diaphoresis; warm Cloathing & a Flannel Shirt are particularly useful.

Authors —

Those I rec^d. recommend on this Subject are Dr. Sydenham
Baker Pingle & Monro.

Genus V. Diabetes —

This is a praeternatural Discharge of Urine — while the patient seems to be otherwise in a good State of Health. It is a Dis. that is not at all Common, but frequently a Sympt. of other diseases, and continues only for a short Time.

Symptoms —

are generally an excessive Discharge of Urine in Proport to what is Drank attended with painful Sensation of Dryness and burning heat in the Throat, Stom. & bowels
Sometimes feverishness a Loss of Appetite and a gradual
weak.

Diabetes.

wasting of strength. It has been ^{s^d} by some practical Writers that there is a particular Smell in the Urine in this case & it may be so in some Inst^s but I don't know it from my own Experience and am apt to doubt the Fact. If the Dis. goes on the Urine comes to have a sweetish Taste like Violets at least it is generally said to be the Case, and it certainly is void of Acrimony. The Urine is com. without Sed^t; sometimes it has the Appearance of Chyle having a Wheyish milky colour, at other Times it has the Appearance of Oil swimming in the surface which is particularly the Case when the Diabetes is accompanied with an acute Consumption. The Dis. will sometimes continue for a long Time without any considerable wasting or any Fever. I speak of it here only as a primary orig^e. Disease. Galen says he never saw but 2 Instances of it in his Life; yet I believe it is much more com. than is imagined. For my own Experience I hardly ever saw a Diabetes accompanied with all the just now ment^d Sym^{ts}. but I have seen it in a Lops Dogg. frequently such as a great Discharge of Urine for some weeks and the patient greatly weakened and emaciated by it attended with no other Sympt^{ts} than that the Urine was secreted in too great a Quantity wth Loss of

Appetite and somewhat S. Where y^e. Dischse has continued long it is often attended with Edematous swellings - about the Testes and Preputium & this comes on freq. in Consequence of any great Evacuation -

Occasional Causes

The Remote Cause of this Dis. may be whatever - tends to produce alocaknos or to produce a greater proportion of Serenn in the Blood. Whatsoev^r at the same Time tends to ener. the Deherm. of Blood - towards the Kidnies as excessive Fatigue in - Riding, excessive Venery & Use of Diuretics or Mineral Waters which last is one of the most com. Causes but this is indeed a more Temporary Disease It is sometimes merely a Conseq. of Diarrhea Frequently it is an Attendant upon an unformed Gout but goes off in the Time of the Paroxysm & it is sometimes obsowd that there is a Disposit. to it in glandular and seraph, swellings Among other Occasional Causes we may mention Calculi in the Kidnies w^h sometimes occasion a gr. determinⁿ to these parts and somet. the Disease arises from a Spasmod. Stricture on the Surface of the Body -

Proximate Cause

The Kidneys have been found of a hard Consistence & —
 gr. enlarged & all the external Membr. have been —
 somewhat thickened The Ureters are in general greatly —
 enlarged or distended & all these have been found suppurated
 & in a putrid State. Dr. Mead has been led into a wrong
 Notion in referring this Dis. to a Dis. in the Liver, but it
 undoubtedly is a Dis. in the Kidneys, tho' at the same
 Time it does not appear what Connection there is between
 this and the Disease that upon Dissect. are found in the
 other Abdominal Viscera.

The Sweetness of the Urine seems to be owing to the Chyle's
 being separated before it is properly formed into Blood, & the
 Urine being so soon discharged has not Time to acquire
 that Acrimony it has in a natural State.

It seems probable to Acc^t. for the great flow of Urine
 sometimes in proportion to the Ingesta that there is a —
 preternatural Absorption by the Inhalent Vessels, of Moisture
 from the Air.

The Proximate Cause of Diab. then may be either a relaxed
 or a preternatural St. of the Secretory Organs of Urine, or it may
 be some Stimulus on the Kidneys from some Cause or other caus^d.
 an uncom. determination to them, or sometimes it proceeds from
 a dissolved St. of the Bl. which Dr. Mead observed to be the Case
 when

when it happens in Samdices.

Method of Cure —

As the Causes differ so must the Indications.

I We must shun every thing that will stir the Urinary passages.

II We must endeavour to brace the Syst in general & particularly the Secretory Organs —

III We must endeavour to remove the attendg. Sy. of Fever.

The Remedies that in general are adapted to these Indicat. chiefly regard Regimen. It sho^d. consist in general as much as possible of Solids wth small Quantities of Liquids & the Food and Drink sho^d. be what we call the mucilag. kind & as little Acid & Stim. as possible, such as all the Farinacea Rice, Sage, Salops; and in general the coolest Diet wth a View to prevent any ener. Determin. to the p^t. — It is better for the patient to lye upon a Mattress than upon a soft bed, because a soft Bed causes heat in the Back and so ener. the Determin. to the Kidneys. Very gentle Exercise with Frictions on the Skin are proper as likewise the Wearing a Flannel Shirt; the moderate Use of a Warm bath. There have been Instances of People who have been gr. distressed wth this Dis. in a cold Climate who have entirely got rid of it in a warm one, purely because the

Diabetes

Perspiration goes on there more fully than in cold ones
 The wearing a broad belt pretty Tight abt the Middle is
 said to be of great Use. The Astring^{ts} proper are the Serum
 Alluminosum, which is made by mixing Alum $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$
 with boiling Milk $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$ and the Cat^l is to take from $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$
 to \vee three or 4 Times a Day. This is Recommended as a
 powerful Astring. by D^r Mead. Dovers Lime Water is
 likewise made Use of in this Way; but its absorbent Virtues
 is the Thing from whence it derives it Virtues. among the
 Corroborants too the most powerf^l is the Peru. Bark wth
 Elix Oli, & Bristol Waters also are in great Reputation for
 these Cases. Small doses of Rhubarb so as to keep the Belly
 open have been found serviceable when the Dis. is not
 owing to Calculous Concretions. When the Urine is disch. so
 as frequently to keep the pat^t from Sleep, then Opiators are
 of service not only from their Quieting Quality but their
 Effects in diminishing increased Secretion by taking off
 Irritation, In Case of its b^g symptomatic as in Hysteria
 & Hypochondriasis it is cured by Antispasmodics as Opiators
 There is a Medicine recommended by D^r Morgan
 & it is said in many Cases to be almost infallible & that
 is Tr. Cantharid. gr^{ss} XV to XL. a day; but it is a Medicine
 I have

Diabetes

I have never had any Experience of I should think it a most effectual means to bring on the Dis. The Bark has been used wth Pulv. Alum. rup. & I believe it is a very good remedy.

Genus VI.

Enuresis

Synonyma

Ponnhau Hippoc	}	Stranguaria		Galen
Pausis Arctei	}	Stillicidium Urinae	~	U Sennesi.
		Incontinentia		

Character

When a Pat. passes his Urine continually by Drops or has a freq^t Inclination to pass Urine or passes it very frequent this goes by the Name of Stranguary & not the passing it with difficulty or p^{er} for this is the Dysuria

Urinae Vesicae Fluxus involuntarius non dolens, Fullon.

Causes

I. It sometimes proceeds from a Paralytic affection of the Sphincter Vesicae Urinae & in this Case the Urine comes away without any Irritation at all & the Pat. is insensible of it.

II It is sometimes the Consequence of cutting for the Stone

Enuresis.

III Sometimes when there is no paralytic affectⁿ of the sphincter it is however become callous in consequence of some const. irritatⁿ upon the Neck of the Bladder which occas. a remarkable thickening about the p^t which renders it in Time callous & insensible. This is indeed a kind of topical Paralytic affection of the part and is often found where there are no other Symptoms of Palsy. This Atonia is sometimes bro^t on by r^{el}. pressure of a Stone on the Neck of the bladder, sometimes by what is called a Catarrhus Vesicae or a serous Defluxion making a constant Irritatⁿ upon the Neck of the Bladder, inducing Callosity. This is frequently the Case with Old people & is often mistaken for a Stone in the Bladder.

IV, This Disease is sometimes the Effect of Pregnancy, when the Child is far advanced and comes to press upon the Bladder it must naturally diminish its Size, & whatever does this must make the Water pass more frequently somet^e. This Continues after delivery - Sometimes it may be owing to a Strain in the Part in the Time of Delivery, which has bro^t on a partial Paralysis.

V. Sometimes it is the Consequence of an Ulcer in the Blad^r. in short whatever Causes any Stimulus this may produce - Stranguary more or less. It is often a Consequence of a morbid Affection of the neighbouring parts. - Indeed all

morbid

Incurresis
morb. Affections of the Neighbouring parts affect the
Bladder more or less. In severe Cholics in the Pthesis -
in the Fluor alb, in all these the Stranguary is oft -
more or less produced -

Method of Cure

I. To remove the Cause when it proceeds from a paralytic
Affection of the Sphincter, the Cure must be the same as
that of a Paralytic Affection in any other part - I shall
only mention one Rem. that is often made Use of in
this Case, which is the Application of a Blister to the
Rectum, 'Tis certain that in many Paralytic -
Affections any application made to the part of the spine
where the Nerves come from that part has more effect
than an applicatⁿ to any other part -

II. When the Disease is the Effect of Pregnancy the Disease
(may be considerably relieved even before Delivery by a
proper Suspensory Bandage)

Gen VII. Dysuria

Synonima

Stranguria — Pureli Originiti non Galeni
Ardo Urinae — Sennesi —
Substillum vel Stillucidum Urinae —

Character

The Dysuria is a Dis. in which the Pat. passes his Urine
with

Dysuria.

great difficulty and Pain.

Causes.

I. It may be the Consequence of a great Degree of Acrimony in the Urine prod. by acrid Diuretics violent Exercises &c & people Subject to Dysuria find that acrid Diuretics encrease their Dis. —

II. It is a Sym.[?] y.^t attends an Inflamm. in the Bladder from whatever Cause it proceed, whether from Stone or any other — because by Irritation the pt. is rendered much more sensible.

III. Whatever tends to abrade or remove the Natural Mucous w^{ch} is constantly discharging into the Bladder and — which serves to defend it from the Natural Acrimony of Urine. We may observe that in all Gravelly Cases there is in the Water a Glanecous Sediment that is nothing more than the nat. Mucus of the Bladder.

IV. Whatever Causes an Erosion or ulceration of the Bladder In this Way it is frequently the Effect of Venereal Complaints sometimes it is the Effect of a Small Caruncle in the Neck of the Blad. or a Mucous Excrescence possessed of a great degree of Irritability.

V. Like the Stranguary it is often a Symptomatic Affection from a Disease of a neighbouring p^t. any Inflamm. or any Violent pain in any neighbouring p^t. Communicat^d, such as Cholice, Piles, Dysentery Fluor albus; & sometimes it is Symptomatic fr. Dis. of the Kidnies sometimes it is a Symptom in Hysteria, This is frequently the

Dysuria.

the Case sometimes to such a Degree as to resemble a Fit of the Stone and it is very difficult to distinguish 'em tho' at the same Time there is no Disease of the — Urinary Passages.

Method of Cure.

As the Causes are Various so must the method of Cure be. But universally all the Mucilaginous Remedies — and the blandest diet are proper. Emollient Fomentations applied externally seldom fail of giving a — Temporary Relief. If the person uses the Semicupium — it often gives great Relief; as likewise Emollient Clysters & Injections into the Bladder unless the Irritation be too great to receive it. Sometimes there is such a Stricture — upon the Neck of the Bladder that no Catheter can be introduced. A turpentine injection is one of the most powerful Diuretics that I know When the Dis. proceeds from any Thing Lodged in the Bladder, throw up a Warm Emoll. Clyster gives great Relief

I might mention among o: Demulcents what often answers exceedingly well and that is the Uva Ursi. This — is much commended by de Haen taken in the Qty of ʒss twice a day enorg the Qty to adram. But when the Dis. is not removed by Fomentations, Mucilages & bland Diet, Recourse must be had

Dysuria.

had to Opium. When the Disease takes place in old Age, this is particularly necessary. I have known many People that have passed the latter part of their Time with Tolerable Ease that otherwise w^d have been most miserable.

Gen. VIII. Ischuria.

Synonima

Urinæ Suppressio vel potius Retentio Hoffmanni Hydrops
Vesicæ — Nouvelle (Clas. des Malad.)

Character.

This Disease consists in a total Suppression of Urine.

Causes —

It may arise from different Causes.

I The Urine may not be secreted at all in the Kidnies & this is called an Ischuria renalis —

II It may be secreted in the Kidnies in the Natural way & may still be stopped in the Ureters that it cannot pass into the Bladder.

III. The Secretion of Urine may go on properly & may be properly discharged into the Bladder. But a Retention may take place — there in conseq. of the Mouth of the Bladder being shut up by some extraneous Body or by a preternat. Spasm. aris. &c. a Variety of Causes, this may be called Ischuria vesicalis, — This Distinction between the Ischuria where there is no secretion of Urine at all & that

Ischuria

where there is a Secretion but the expulsion is prevented makes what is called the True and Spurious Ischuria. However from what Cause ever y^e. Dis. proc. y^e. Sy^m. are as follow.

Symptoms

There is in this Disease a total Loss of Appetite, a Nausea & Vomiting, and often a Taste of Urine in the Mouth. At least this last Circumst. is the Case when the Urine is reabsorbed. — (But this I apprehend this will not happen in Cases of true Ischuria any more than I would apprehend that a Jaundice w^od follow from a Schirrus of the Liver — preventing a Secretion of Bile) In such Cases there is said to be a Urinary Smell found in the Breath — and in the Sweat. It soon comes to be attended with violent Anxiety & Oppression at the Region of Stom. with Coma, Convulsions and other fatality. At last Cold sweats come on & if a passage cannot be obtained there are many Instances of the Bladder Bursting. There is not any Suppression of Natural Evacuations that is — so quickly fatal as a Total Suppression of Urine. When it cannot be removed in 2 Days Time it commonly begins to affect the Head and most commonly brings on a deg^r. of Lethargy which gradually increases into a perfect Stupor. At the same Time tho' a Suppression of Urine is thus gently speak^d. fatal; indeed alm. constantly when it affects y^e. Head it produces Fever.

Ischuria

Never yet there are several Inst. where there has been no dis.
of Urine for a very long time for Weeks nay according to
account for months and years. But such Cases are
extremely rare as wherever they take place the natural
Excretion has been supplied by the Enr² of some other
Evacuation, generally by the Skin We know there are
many instan² where the perspirable Matter has been
suppressed totally the Skin has been perfectly Dry & the
patient has worn a Sheet for many Weeks & it was no
more soiled when it came off than when it went on; yet
this Suppression was not attended with fatal Consequences
because the Evacuation was supplied by Urine, But it is very
uncom² for any en^r perspir² to supply a total Suppression of Urine

When the Ischuria prove fr. an Affection of the Blad. it
may generally be known by a circumscribed Tumor in the
Region of the Bladder & by a Shin to make Water, This
however is a precarious Sy^m because in some Cases of Ischuria
there is a total insensibility of the Bladder; but in gen. we may
I think disting. this Case by the pain & Levation of Weight
in the Region of the Bladder & on introd. the finger into the Anus
we may easily feel the disten² of the Bladder, But if we cannot

Ischuria

Satisfy ourselves in this way we may introd. the Catheter and that will make it clear at once only there are some particular Cases of Obstructⁿ in the Neck which prevents the Catheter fr- being introduced

Causes of Isch. Renalis

- I. Inflam of the Kidnies; where both the Kidnies are inflamed there can be no Secretion of Urine,
- II. It often proceeds fr- Stones & Obstr. in the Kidnies this some times appears to prevent the Secretion, but more frequently y affect the beginning of the Ureter so that no urine can pass
- III This Ischuria R. has been known tho' very rarely to be a periodis Dis- returning at certain times There is an Instim Savor, of its returning every full moon wth gr. Oppression, Heat & It, but if the pal was bled the discharge was removed, It is a difficult thing to sign a proximate Cause for this.
- IV It may be prod. by excessive Spasm and in this way it is somet. an Attendant upon Hysteria, & in Children that are teething and on the Gums being Lanced or the Irritation being taken off by any Applicatⁿ the Suppression of Urine grew off; or if it does not the putting the Child into a Semicupium or applying warm fomentations is generally suff^t to remove it

Cause

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Ischuria

Causa Iscto. vesicalis

A Suppression of Urine the Blad may arise

I Fr. Inflamm, & this com - happens abt the Neck of the Blad
at the same time there is a const. Str to pass Water

II Fr. Stones placed in such a way as to hinder the passage
of the Urine, & somet fleshy Excreescencies at the neck of the
Blad - will have the same Effect, this is relieved by the Catheter

III It proceeds somet fr Spasm, when y^e is the Case Emol
Foment & the pat^l changing his posture is often suff, to
remove the Complaint. —

IV It may proc fr a paralytic affect, of the Muscles
employed for the Expulsion of the Urine, There is certainly
a paralytic affection broⁿ on the Muscles & the Bladder
it self in Conseq. of over distents At other times an
Inconvenience of Urine will be the Effect of this over Distention
I have known the (bad) consequences attending it often
continue for many years

V Clots of Blood will som it. occas. y^e Dis. These are
very easily removed by y^e Catheter or by injecting a
little warm Water. —

VI It somet, proceeds fr a Compressⁿ & Obstrucⁿ
of the Urethra fr the Uterus & Rectum, In y^e
way

Ischuria

Way it happens somet in the last Stage of Pregnancy & somet there is a Similar Compression from the Rectum being full of Obst. Faeces. And tho' rarely it somet proc. fr. a falling down of the Bladder & thereby making an Intersusceptio in the Neck of it wch prevents the passing of the Urine.

VII It is often a Symp. of other Dis. all the Variety of Causes y^t prod. Dysuria will prod. Ischuria if carr'd a little further, the Cure of this Dis, depends intirely upon removing the Occasional Causes.

Class III

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Debilitates.

This Class may be divided into V Orders.—

Ord I *Pythæsthesica Debilitico.*—
of the External Senses seeing hearing &c.

II *Antepithymia.*—

Debility of the Natural appetites—
Hunger, Thirst &c.—

III *Muscinesia*

A Loss of Motion and failing in
the Organs.—

IV *Leipopsychia*

a Debility of the Vital powers.—

V *Comata* The Soporose Dis^e

Of the first of these Orders I shall consider one
one or two of the Genera & the second Order I shall pass
by altogether,

Ord. I .
Gen I *Amaurosis.*

Synonyma

Amaurosis.

Synonyma.

Gutta Serena Arabum	{	Catameta Ger-
Offuscatio Coenae in Oculum		manorum --
Canta Moroni Diodor		2 Amblyopia. --
		Rymphiu Comped.

Character

This Dis. consists in a total loss of Sight w^o any apparent Cause or Opacity Eyes & w^o any visible Motion of the pupil each does not contract on the Application of Light and is Generally much dilated. It is distinguished fr. the Cataract by the appearance of the Lens & by the pupils not contracting, Somet. the patient will see in one Light & not^r an^r or see any thing below him when he does not see any thing above or Strait before.

History.

This Dis. somet. comes on Suddenly without any previous Symptoms but it most com. comes on gradually with all the Sy^s of phethora & ener, Determinⁿ of B^r to the head attended with headach Trinitus Aurium & and if this continues for any time it aler. impair the Sight & in Fevers these Sy^s are somet. so violent that y^e pat. imagines his Eyes will start out of his head; attended with Vertigo -- Comatose disposition &c. This dis. or any approach

Amaurosis

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So it if someti^e periodic^e with is most commonly the case in Syden Disorders, here the Eyes appear in the same way as in those who walk about in their Sleep or as those affected with Epilepsy or Catalepsy

Causes

- 1 It happens someti^e after long nervous & Someti^e it is the Effect of Changuine Apoplexy or Palsy.
- 2 External Violence or violent Sneezing will someti^e prod it
- 3 The Suppression of usual Evacuati^ons pregnancy^o will someti^e prod. it
- 4 It is Someti^e the Effect of Serophula in wch it is cured by the same remedy as Serophue.
- 5 It someti^e happens before birth.
- 6 It is someti^e the conseq of Spasm & the Effect of viol Head ach & may be owing to an over distens^o of the Vessels
- 7 It someti^e happens to those who are employed in cleaning Houses & painting or varnishing Rooms
- 8 It happens in Venereal Cases, There are many Inst^o of peop. losing their Sight intirely fr Salivati^o
10. Suppressed Exanthematas will someti^e prod it esp. the Suppression of Uinea Capitas; and also the Natural serous discharge
from

Amaurosis

from behind the Ears of children by affring. & Repellent
applicatns.

10 It is some to periodic

11 Somett it happens in the Chelica pictorum

12 It is a transient Sym in the hysteria

13 Excep in Venery is a com. cause of it this alu-
greatly impairs the Sight.

14 Excessive Grief, g^t. watchfulness excessive Night Studies
are freq Causes of this Disord, as likew. readg. sm. print
with a great glare of Light. My Grand father died of
this Disorder fr being over much employed in Astronomical
observatns, but in him it was attended with violent Fever.

15 Violent passions, violent Exercise Acidity in the Stom
a plethoric Habit will ea^d of them prod. this disease.

Proximate Cause

Dissectns shew the Optic Nerve to be much extenuated
somett Tumors are found in it & the Blood Vessels are found
very much distended & turgid wth Blood & may then depend
upon plethora or it may depend upon a Compression of the
Optic Nerve or it may be purely a Nervous Affect or a
paralysis of the Optic Nerve.

Cure

The Indicators of y^e Dis, are only in the 1st place

I To Remove the Occasional Cause w^{ch} it may be & secondly

2 To firm and Strengthen the Nerv. System

as to

Amatosis

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As to the Remedies. —

- I When there is a Long Congestion & Accumulation in the head
The opening the Temporal Artery or Jugular Vein will
be of Service, The dis- has been cured by external &
Accidental Wounds w^{ch} points out the propriety of
Cupping and Scarifying there are inst^s of its being cured
by Wounds & again returning upon their being healed up
in Gen^l Evacu^t are of Service. —
- II Vomits of Turbith mineral have been found to cure
the Disease
- 3 Blisters are most Effectual as they Evacuate &
Stimulate at the same time, The Blisters sh^d also be kept
on for some time, of late they have been applied immediately
above the Eye brows w^{ch} Succeeds & Letau sh^d be put in the
neck and kept running
- 4 The Actual Cautery applied to the head was used by
the Ancients Dr. Haen gives 2 inst^s of its bad Effects &
says that Death was Quickly the Conseq^{ce} Upon dissection
there were found gr marks of Accumulation under the place
it was applied. —
- 5 Mercury has been Tried but there are few Inst^s of its Success It sh^d
never be used when it is a New Affectⁿ or when it is in Conseq^{ce} of Old Age
- 6 In the beginning when there are no marks of
Accumulation of Blood in the Head Tre
nu

Amaurosis

nutratorius have been found Successful, but a liberal use of them impairs the Sight

7 Electricity has been found of gr Service in this Case to whatever Obstructⁿ part it is applied it causes increased Secretⁿ

8 When the Crisis periodic the Bark is found as successful as in the Cure of Intermit^t

9 When it happens in Hysteria then Antihysterics are to be used

10 as to External applicatⁿs those things which stimulate in a small degree w^o causing inflam. are proper so is Warm Bathing of the Head.

11 As to regimen when it is owing to plethora Pa Determinatⁿ to the head then a low diet must be observed, when fr a Nervous affectⁿ of Cold Bath, Exercise Cool Mineral Waters are proper and what ever induces a total change in the System as change of Climate espec^l going into a Warmer Climate

Gen II

Sinnitus Aurium

Character

This is a perception of sound when there is no External exciting Cause that is Sensible The disⁿ is somet^e permanent, but it is likewise a Sympt of all disord of the Head

Causes

Tinnitus Aurium.

Causes.—

- 1 Plethora either General or Topical it is a Sym^m in all Inflam. Fevers
- 2 It is a Sy owing to a partial Obstruction of the meatus Auditorius or Eustachian Tub by way or any Extraneous Body getting in to it—
- 3 It is somet a Nerv^a Affectⁿ which is connected with a mor^b Affectⁿ of the Stom. It is a com Sym^m in Syncope Lepathimia & it is an Attendant upon most Fevers and great Emotions of mind; somet^e it is a Rheumat Affectⁿ

Cure.—

- 1 If there are any m^t either of gen or top Inflam. they must be removed by Evacuats & Regimen, Cupping or Scarify^g behind the Ears is often of remark, Service
- 2 Blisters behind the Ears are partic^l usef^l esp^l where there is a Serous Colluvies; as likewise Shav^g the head and keep^g it warm but not to heat it by too much Covering when a Stimul. is required it is better to keep the p^t open by a Succession of Blister than by Issue Contin^u
- 3 To remove Obstr^{ct} of meatus Auditorius which is often occas^d by wax in the Ear being thickend & condensed it is proper to Syringe when there is no Secretⁿ at all it is proper to Syringe wth Soap and Water care^l, propor^{tion}

Tinnitus Aurium

tion of the Caustic alkali with is of Service on acct of its -
Gentle Stimulus

4 In Cases of Local Obstruct Mercury has been Tried to
the length of Salivatⁿ but if it be so now offendⁿ it will be
improper

5 It is some^t proper to Stimul the Organ of hearing & the
N^o S^o in gen^l, It has been found that any thing that make a
Deep & sudden impressiⁿ on the mind has cur^d it such as gr
blows on the head but when cur^d by sudden Shocks of this
kind the pat^r very often relapses & y^e smallest Degree of
Noise afterwards given a very disagreeable sensatⁿ, For -
Stimulatⁿg the Organ the Steams of Aromatic Herbs applic^d -
immed to the Ear by means of a Funnel have been of very
great Service when there was no Secretⁿ Spirit of Wine has
been found of use. a very good Applicatⁿ in y^e Case is a -
little infusatⁿ of Rile properly dilut^d it may be taken from any
animal & it is a good Succedaneum for y^e wax.

The best and most Effectual Applicatⁿ is Electricity with
has a most powerful Effect in restoring any Secreⁿ -
when ever it is applied

6 Relief is some times Obt^d by some Artificial
Mechanical instrument or some Machine of the Trumpet
kind applied close to the Ear

Clasp

Paralysis

Class III Ord I Gen III

Paralysis

A palsy consists in the loss of the power of Voluntary Motion, It is not however called a paralytic Affect when it happens fr any Sensible defect in the Muscles themselves, It is only called palsy or paralysis when there is no sensible deficiency in the muscle itself.

The Palsy according to the diff^t parts of the Body that are affected somet go under diff Names the most com Distinctⁿ of palsy is into a palsy Pa Hemiplegia wch affects only one side We somet find this Dis, affecting one side only somet fr the Top of the head to the Sole of the foot one complete half is a paralytic, somet it affects half of the Body taken transversely or only the inferior Extremities and then it is called paraplegia

Diagnosis

This Dis is disting fr Apoplexy & other soporose Dis in this that the mind remains unaffected or at least a very confed. power in the Functions of the mind still remains, It differs from the Immobility wch takes place in Rheumatism the Gout Luxations fractures &c in this that those Dis. are attended with violent pain which this is not

Symptoms.

This Dis is gen attended with a Relaxed St of the Muscles but sometimes it happens that the Flexor

Paralysis

Muscles are only contracted when a single Muscle is affected it generally affects all the neighbouring parts. The loss of the power of voluntary Motion is generally connected with a loss of Feeling but it is not alw the case for we find inst^l of every Degree of Feeling in the paralyt^{ic} p^t some y^t part is not sensib^l of any differ^l of Feeling in the paralytic Arm from y^e o^r. But on the o^r hand there are many ex^{ts} where we find the loss of voluntary Motion attended with the loss of feeling at at least the last greatly impeded There is a most Extraordinary Ex^{ts} ment^l by Senac of a person that had one Arm paralytic wth most acute pain & greater sensibility in the paralytic Arm than in the o^r that was not palyd may the Arm that he had the command over had no feeling at all, This Dis^l is not unfreq^t attended wth slight pain and a Sense of creeping in the part affected when an half only of the head and body only is affected There is alw a remarkable Distortion of the face on acc^t of the Muscles of the other side act^g most freely while these remain paralytic There is always a great weakness bro^t on the affected part. If it affects one side of the Head there is a difference in that Ear a cold in that Eye & as the Tongue and Lips are drawn tow^d the sound side a stuttering is produced The arm of the affected is gener^l more affect^d yⁿ y^e Extremities, In paralytic affect^l y^e pulse is soft and slow tho^l in particular cases it is far otherw^l There is in general a Dryness

Paralysis

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ness over the paralytic part while other parts are sweating. But this is not universally the case, we sometimes meet with instances of the paralytic part sweating while there is no sweat in any other part of the Body, palsy too is often attended with Edematous swellings.

The palsy sometimes comes on wth any previous Sy^z but most generally there are cert^z Sy^z that precede & indicate its Approach particularly Sy^z that shew an encephalitic Determination to the Head, There are in this as in all o^r nervous disorders a vast variety of anomalous Irregularities or Sy^z that do not belong to y^e disorder & there are instan^{cs} of y^e spasmodic Affect^{ns} return^g periodically so there are somet^z Infl^{ms} tho^{ugh} more rarely of paralytic Affect^{ns} return^g periodically there is one instance ment^d by Sauvages of its return^g at cert^z Hours every day accord^g to his acct^z y^e patient experienced a slight head ach for a month tog^z in the Evening and was then affected with a burning heat in the forehead upon this going off he had similar Sensat^{ns} in the Occiput, the pulse more freq^z than usual the Sleep disturbed with frightful Dreams & Vertigo, In shews these Sy^z went intirely off but at 4 in the afternoon the same Sy^z returned again with great prostration of Strength in 14 Hours the Sy^z all went off again & in this manner the Disorder continued for 9 days only

Paralysis

with this difference that after the 4th day not only the heat in the Forehead & pain in the Occiput were increased but at the approach of every paroxysm a paralytic debility seized the left side of the body with a distortion of the mouth a difficulty of speaking a Tremor of the Lips & almost an immobility of the left Leg But these Sy^{ms} all went off with y^e paroxysm and returned with it again The System all came on at 4 in the Evening and went off at 6 in the Morning the pulse not more freq^t than in a healthy person but more freq^t than in that person during the Intermission there was likewise a Tension in the pulse during those paroxysms the heat in the forehead only cont^d 1/2 an hour and went suddenly off and immediately the pain the pain in the Occiput succeeded At the approach of the fit the patient scarce move his head & if he did move it he experienced a crackling in the neck & a grinding of the Teeth, The Temporal artery did by no means agree with the Radial, The pulse was equal in the Radial but unequal in the Temporal turned low at Intervals & doubled.

Among & Anomalies there are various complications of paralytic affections with convulsive Chorea, tho the 2 did appear in most perfectly opposite the one consisting
in

Paralysis

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in an involuntary motion of the muscles, the
other in the want of it;

Occasional Causes

- I - Palsy proceeds some time from the all the causes that
prod. apoplexy The Predisponent causes of the one
predisposes to the other & w^t brings on the one often
brings on the other - apoplexy may be considered as a
more universal Palsy & Palsy often succeeds apoplexy
- II It is sometimes the consequence of Epilepsy and
Convulsions these often leave more or less of the
Paralytic affection behind them.
- III Viol. Lⁿ will somet. leave a Paralytic affection
& somet. happ. in the lower Extrem. after a
severe fit of the Gout or Rheumatism Boerhaave ment.
this as a Circumst. that happened to himself This
however, in General only a partial & Slight Degree of
of Palsy.
- IV - a Suppression of usual Evac. & iff. such a Suppression
is attended with vertigo or any m^{ts} that shew a
Determin. to the head, The Paralysis often takes place from
a pressure of the Nerves by a turgidness of the Bl. &
Vessels & somt. in Limbs affected wth Aneurisms somt. in
Conseq. of suppressed Catamenia or any other un^d. Hemorrh
by freed. Plethora

Paralysis

V Whatever strains or compresses a Nerve that supplies any particular part will always bring on more or less of a Paralytic affection; hence it is often taken place in the Back in consequence of Strains & sometimes it takes place in the lower Extremities of pregnant Women by pressure on the medulla spinalis

VI The applicat. of gr. Cold will somet. produce Paralysis & in this way people that have the Gout in their Syst. have often a partial Palsy in their lower Extremities sitting upon Cold wet Grass will somet. br. on a paralyt. affection of the sphincter of the Bladder and a consequent Inability to retain their stool & somet. the same Cause will br. on a Paralyt. affection of the sphincter of the anus and an Inability to retain the Feces In this way too y^e remaining a long Time in extreme Cold water or the remaining a long time in a cold Bath has brd. it on & in Genl we find it is a Dis. that happens more frequent in winter than in Spring and more frequent in Cold than in warm Climates.

VII Heat if long continued tends to bring on Palsey - In it first operation like cold it is certainly a Stim. but if long continued bey^d a certain Deg^y it depresses the Nervous power people are somet. extremely debilitated by being too long in a warm Bath we come sensible of this too by sitting by a large Fire a faintness and weakness is soon brought on esp. if the Back be too ⁿ the fire and

Paralysis

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and I have known sev. Inst. of people in this way that have felt a Tingling in their Limbs for sev. days after which must be considered as only a partial palsy we sho^d be particularly cautious not to expose the medulla Spinalis or any other pt. of the Nerv. Syst. to gr. heat

8th Moisture conjoined with warmth has a Tendency to bring on this Dis. in Conseq. of this it alw. prevails most in moist close damp weather, such weather is exceed apt to bring on a Genl. Debility -

9th Warm Diluting Liquors have the same Effect as warm Baths
10th Those shed. that act as Narcotics may be reckoned among the occasional Causes of the Dis., acc. Narcotics carried to acut an length will br. it on, under this head we may comprehend Drunkenness as it alw. induces a Temporary Palsy

11th We find it somet. Sympathetic in Fev. It somet. comes on with acut Fev. with the Phlegmasiae & Pectorial Fev. and somet. it is an Attend. on Dis. of the Breast esp. Empyema Others affect. Morbid Vids

12 - It is prod. by Diff. vapours particl^r those of the Metalei kind as fr. Aresenic & B. &c. It has been produced from new plaistered walls

13 - It is some time the Conseq. of a long. Degeneracy of the Fluids of the Body of the putrid Decubitus, in this way it is somet. the Conseq. of y^e Lues Venerea when it goes a good length But it is in this way more com. a Conseq. of the Scurvy when this is the Cause it is most easily removed of any
The

Paralysis

Scruvy is a Dis. that may be removed by proper Diet & Regimen & the Palsy goes off alw. with it.

14th — It is someti. prod. by viol. passions not only the Depressive but likewise the active, every one knows that the Effect of passion is to make the Tongue paralytic so that people are unable to express themselves

15th — In the last place we may mention Excess of venery as an occasional Cause of the Dis. It is frequently prod. by this Cause & this kind is the most obstinate of any

Proximate Cause.

With Regard to the proximate Cause we may say in Gen. that the Dis. arises from what ever interrupts the natural Influence of the Nervous power This Interrupt. may be either in the Brain itself in the Com. sensorium or in case of a partial Palsy it may be in a more or farther part But we are not to conclude that because a farther part of the Body is Paralytic that theref. the Seat of the Disorder or the proximate Cause of it is in that part because it may be an Effect of some Dis. in the Nerve that Supplies that part Nay it is often found that a partial Palsy does not prove from an affliction of the Nerve that supplies that part but is originally a Dis. in the Brain itself when a farther part is affected we have Reason to suspect the Cause is seated there, yet is some times so but not

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not universally, In Genl. the proxim. Cause may be reduced to this that there is some Compression made on the Brain either by a Congestion of Blood or by an Effusion of Blood or by a Tumor or the like so that a Cause of Palsy in the same with that of apoplexy Dissections somet. Evidence these Congestions Effusions & Tumors to be the Cause of Palsy But in many Cases palsy is prod. when there is no particular mark of any Compression on the Brain, In these Cases it seems to be a Dis. of the Nerv. Syst. & it self in Conseq. of wch the Nerves are deprived of their actual Energy, Tappers often remove Palsy at least for a Time & Electricity often does the same This shews that there is at least no fixed obstructⁿ for if there was it would be impossible to prod. such an Effect, I dont mean an immoveable obstructⁿ to the flow of the Nerv. fluid But I mean any thing that might obstruct the Nerv. power.

When ever the palsy continues for a long time there is alw. reason to suspect there is a Compression & whenever the Palsy succeeds an apoplexy we may suspect a Compression because in apoplexies there are always marks of Compression in the Brain.

Where the Palsy remains for years tog^t as it somet. does while at the same time the Patient enjoys all his Senses we have Reason to suspect that it cannot

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cannot be owing to any fixed obstruction but must suppose that the Dis. is owing to some other Cause in the Nerv. Syst. which perhaps will forever remain a Secret

An Influx of the Nervous fluid is necessary to all muscular motion, but if we attend to the Demonstrⁿ of Boerhaave we shall find that a very great power is exerted to muscular motion therefore it is not to be wondered at that we often find in Paralytic Limbs a Sense of touch remaining when there is no muscular motion. In the Pilematic Hemiplegia I have seen an Arm altho' altogether immovable yet exquisitely sensible to the creeping of a fly.

Prognosis

We may observe that old people are seldom cured of it, It affects young People from some occasional Cause it is very often cured with safety but when it affects old people esp. if connected with apoplexy it is seldom totally & radically removed. It is more dangerous when the Cause of the Dis. is in the Brain than when it is in the Medulla Spinalis. It is an Abservⁿ of Haller's & it seems to be just enough that less implying Force is required in the Nerv. pow. to prod. Sensation than is necessary than to prod. volunt. Mot. because we may infer obs. than when the part is paralytic the Pat. has oftⁿ Sensatⁿ in the part when he has no power of moving it
Hence

Paralysis

Hence it should seem indeed a Fact that is constantly found to hold good that Palsy is more Dangerous where there is a loss of feeling as well as volunt. Mot. rather than the volunt. Mot. only is lost. But if there be a loss of Both and an alshutⁿ to Circulation in this Case there is very little hopes of Cure Paralytic affections have been cured by the suppresⁿ of the Fava of the Inflam. Kind somet. Intermitt. somet. a fit of the Gout have removed this Disease but indeed I believe it is very rare that those that have the Palsy are Subject to the Gout whatever excites any violent pain often removes the palsy, It seldom happens to Childⁿ but when it does there are Doubt^s of its being cured like some other nerv. Dis. about the age of Puberty.

Cure

I have already ment^d a great var. of occasional Causes on this Dis. on the Removal of wch the Cure must Depend The great thing to be attended to is whether or not the Disease proceeds from a compression of any pt., if it does our business is to remove that as quickly as possible.

1st - In most Cases of General Palsy or Hemiplegia there is a compression in the Brain.

When this is the Case the Indicatⁿ is to take off the Determinatⁿ to the Head by all the variety of Evacuati^{ns} But

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2^d When there are no marks of increased Determinatⁿ to the Head the only Indication we can perceive is by all the safe means in our power to prod. an Excitⁿ. & increased Energy in the Nerv. S^{ys}. There are many Remedies to ans^r this Intention but at the same time none that we can pronounce to be Effectual b^c it is one of the most obstinate of Dis. that the human Body is subj^t to especially when it attacks old peo^{ple}. I shall now mention the Remed. suited to both these Indicat^{ns}.

Indication 1st

1st Bleeding is often extremely necessary in Paralytic affections esp^l where there is a full habit of Body & the Disorder is marked with an increased Determinⁿ of the Blood to the Head, Indeed in y^{oung} where there is a full habit, Bleeding is more or less proper But if there is an Appearance of a flushed face, of Stupor of great oppression of the Brain, then Bleeding is very necc^{essary}. because this Dis. must be considered in the same light with an apoplexy at the same time whenever the Delay has continued for some time & there are no marks of Compression on the Head, then Bleeding is highly Improper, Indeed in this case every thing that tends to debilitate the System is Improper and can answer no purpose the only purpose of Bleeding is to remove the occasional Cause when it proceeds fr^{om} Plethora ~~~~~ P.

Paralysis

2^{dly} Emetics are generally prescribed in Palsy from whatever Cause it proceeds, If it proceeds from the Brain we must never order an Emetic till the Plethora is removed but as soon as that is done the vomit will be parlar. proper. It somet. happens that a Topical affection of the Stom. brings on a Paralytic affec. as well as a variety of other new Disorders At least it so happens somet. that by the Exhib. of acrom^t. the Paralytic affect. will be carried off. I cannot say that it is merely owing to the Contents of the Stom. because Emetics act in such a variety of ways But whether there be any marks of foulness in the Stom. or not Emetics are considerably improper because they act as a powerful Stim. to the whole Syst. The best Emetics in the Dis. are I think the standard Emetics The vomits that are given when we want to excite a great Stomus are the Antimonials such as Turfath &c. I have seen good Effects from them tho' perhaps the palsy has not been entirely cured by them yet the Sps have been greatly relieved when the Low. vomits had no Effect The Exhibⁿ of them is somet. proper on account of their Diaphoretic Qualities.

3^{dly} Cathartics are only occasionally proper where there is Evidently a Plethora or accumulⁿ of Blood in the Head they

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are proper most esp. when there is a Gross Plethora
In all Gross Plethoric Habits the use of Stimulating
purgatives is occasionally proper and necessary But
where there are not Marks of Plethora or Compression
on the Nerves all Str. Cathartics are improper
at the same time in Paralytic Cases there is gen^{ly}
a Disposⁿ to fastidiousness which will more or less affect
the Head & theref. it is alw. proper for the Belly
to be kept open by such Med. as are gently stimulating
such as Aloes Rhubarb Eliz. & Sac. or G. Guaiac
These may be given just in such a Qty as to keep
the Belly open & not to prod. more than 2
Stools a day with is suff^t unless in parlar Cases
where the strong brisk thing Cases are proper
all the Saline Laxatives in most Cases are
Improper in Paralyt. affections there is in them
a gr. Disposⁿ to prod. Flatulency as they are all
Led. to the Nerv. S. which is peculiarly improper
in the O Dis.

1^{thly}

Sudorifics that are partial that is those
Sweating any parlar pt that is paral often answers
Exceeding well when it does not affect the Genl S. for genl.
Sudorifics can seld. be used with propriety The
Sweating any part of the Steams of Spirit

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of Rumie they a variety of machines contrived for the purpose of prod. a sweat in a particular pt. often and were exceeding well, Indeed every thing that tends to promote Circulatⁿ in the part tends at the same time to Stim. it, It is commended by Dr. Watson & by Van Swieten to make the Pat. take large Doses of Stim. Med. for several Days & then to sweat the Paralytic part with spirit of wine & they say they always found it of the greatest Service

3^{thly} — Sternutatories Somot. and^r very well in Palsy- by Stimulating the N. S. Common Snuff and were very well to people that are not accustomed to it still that are accustomed to it must use something Stronger but there must be great Caution in the use of all those where there is the least Tendency to Compression on the Brain or the least Reason to think there is an Accumulation or Congestion in the Head they must be extremely Improper, There are Instances where in such Cases they caused immediate Death.

6th Masticatories are another species of Evacuants commended by some practical Writers to promote a Discharge of Saliva when there is a Series of Salivaries they may be of Service esp. in old people of gross Phlegmat. Habits, Besides their Effect as Evacuants they are considered Stimulant. In this way

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it has been tho^t by some that the Smoking and chewing of Tobacco may be of Service But this as well as the other Stasticatories in Com. Cases are of no kind of Service but rather do much as every continued Evacuation does.

I shall mention Blisters when I come to the External Stimuli.

Indication 2^d

st With regard to the Stimulants those that are employed with the most Success are acrid Antiscorbutics such as Mustard, Horse Radish & Garlic. Those I think are amongst the most Consolide. The Effects of all are that they are Diuretics, Diaphoretics & som^e Laxatives. But in gen^l they all stim. the Nerv. System & have little of the Inflammatory Stimulus, they are parlar. proper in that Species of Palsy that takes its rise from Sursey as they have an Effect to carry off both Diseases.

2^d All the Rhomatics and Bitters are gen^l prescribed as Stimulants and as parlarly tend ing to assist the powers wch sh^d throw off the Dis. But I cannot say that in gen^l I have perceived any Consolide Effect from them, I think them less Efficacious than the antiscorbutics, It's true that they warm the skin more but they stim. the Nerv. Pow. much less and have more of the Inflamm. Stim. There is certainly

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a Starcotic Quantity in Bitters with has somat. ^{Effect} ^{upon the} ^{9th} Syst. when long applied with! Intermissⁿ but ^{they may} ^{immediately} prod. any such Effect upon the N. S. is doubtful

3rd - The fixed Oils are also given with the sa. Intention as the Antiscorbutics and particularly Asafoetida etc. I think is the best of them, Castor is used with the same view but I think with little Effect with! it lies owing to the smallness of the Common Dose but I never saw any good Effects from it when given in the Qty of X or XV. Grains I know, when given in the Quantity of \mathfrak{z} in some New Dis. it is Effectual in procuring Sleep but in Dally it seems to have no Effect at all & the Inconvenience attending the ~~Hotid~~ that when given in large Doses their Effects appear to be more Sedative than Stimulat^g with ought not to be the Case in this Disease

4th The Vel. Alk. is somat. applied & think very properly both Internally & Externally The Sal. C. C. prod. a very Considerable Stim^e & Communicates it very quickly over the whole Body but its Effects & Esp. the Effect when applied externally are not of long Continuance

5th Mercury the first Introd. the Saliv. with Mercury in that Disorder was Dr. Lewis an Ingenious Man but it is not to be trusted to in Genl. whenever I have seen it tried & never saw any good Effects from it, ^{sympt.} very bad ones The Sincere Opin. is a good Med. but it does not derive its Effects

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Effects from being a stercorial but merely as a stim.
as I ment^d before

6th Antimonials are some of the most powerful Remedy
in the Disorder They are Diaphoretic & promote
secretions, they also act as powerful Stimuli & are
very safe.

7th As to Regimen it must depend upon the particular sign
of the patient If he is of a full Habit of Body & has any
marks of Compression on the Brain the Antiphlogistic
Regim. & the coolest Diet may be observed But after
that is removed the Diet that agrees best is the solid
Diet esp. animal food at Dinner Veg. Diet and
abst. from fermented Liquors would not do in this case
it is much better to take a solid Restorative or any gently
Stimulat^g Diet & a suff^t Quantity of wine, I think too.
that all the Spices may be allowed, I know some people
recommend Spices to promote Digestion but if the
Stom. is in a sound State it does not need them & if
people accustom themselves to the Spices as Mustard
Pepper &c. the Stom. is not able to Digest properly
with^o them Unless withdrawn by Degrees In palsy
they have Effect as Medicines but in natural Cases
they do mischief

I must mention here with regard to Regimen what
is beyond any internal Remedy what ever & that is Exercise
as much as can be taken with any great Fatigue If the palsy
be

Paralysis

only of a particular part the exercise ought to be so contrived as to give as much motion to that part as possible. If it be a general palsy so that the pat. is incapable of any Exercise the Frictions are repeated so much the better & with regard to the Regimen too I would observe that all that can afford it will do to go into a warmer Climate

8 Violent Passions are ment. as have a remark. Eff. in Curing palsy but their Relief is generally only Temporary

9 External Stimuli are often of more Service in palsy than the internal ones & have the advantage over them that we have it often in our power to regulate them as we please we are never sure of the Effects of the internal & have some times reason to doubt whether or not the long continued use of them may not tend even to increase the paralytic affect

Among the external Stimuli one of the safest & most efficacious is Strong Frictions with hard Cloths with are in general better than a Flesh Brush & have removed partial palsies by this alone. But in order to its having Effect it must be continued for a long time & repeat it 3 or 4 times a day & continued till a considerable Degree of Redness & Heat be prod. on that part As this is a Remedy the Generality of phys. think they will be little the better for the Cloths made use of should be impregnated with the Sinoals of some aromatic Gums, we may observe in general that

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that any Rem. that has any Effect in this Dis. must be long continued when we make use of warm or cold Baths or Electricity we can seldom have any good Expect^{ns} from them in a few days or even a week very often indeed a palsy in young and strong people may be removed in a few days and the Rem^y that is made use of often get the credit of curing it but a palsy excited by an occasional cause in a young person when it is not a Disorder of the Habit will go off of it self in a short Time.

Another Application of the same Nature is Nettles but that which is in general most to be depended on as acting in a Double way both stimulating and evacuating in Blisters they are universally applied in palsy from whatever cause it proceeds, In case it proceeds from a Congest in the Brain & esp. if the Habit be gross they are serviceable as Evacuants In such Cases Blisters ought to be kept constantly on and perhaps it is better make use of perpetual Blisters than Seasons or Issues because the Const. application of the Stim. of the Cantharides is of consid. less independ^t of the Evacuati^{on} where the Dis. proves merely for a Deficiency of the Nerv. pow. Blisters are of less use but they may be proper merely as a stimulus and when they are put on with this

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this View they may be left on only till wth occasion a good deal of heat in the part: & then may be removed before wth they have raised a Blist. But instead of Blist. We may gen. apply Catapl. of Mustard Seed wth a quicker Eff. in Stim. the part wth Blisters have. It can be removed too with more Ease & often renewed upon the same pt. Garlic is somet. used for the same purpose, in short all the Class of Rubifacientia — however some of them only Stim wth part to which they are applied, others as Cantharid. extend their Stim. to the whole N. System. In gen. these Stimulating Applic. should be applied as near the pt. as possible. Galen mentions the unsuccessful use of them unless they were applied to the Spine immediately above the place where the Nerve rises that supplies the affected pt. & I believe in gen. the Applicatⁿ to this pt. may have the best Eff.^{ts}

In Palsy fr. Congestion if the Stim. of Cantharid, is partly disagreeable to the Pat. the putting in a Seton in the Neck or An Issue between the Shoulders may be near as well such Evac. are of great Service. There are many Inst. of Peop: who while a Disch. of this kind has been kept up in the head or near it have been perfectly freed of it. Dis. but upon their allowing them to dry up, if dis. has returned: We may in gen. obs. that where people are of an advanced Age, those Evacuations if they —

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if they are contin^d for a consid. Time must be Considered as Nat. Evac. y^t can never be healed up wth Danger, tho' with Peop^l of any other time of Life excepting Inf^y may.

All the Empyrematic Bils that are universally prescribed in Paralytic Affectus only Act as topical Stimuli and go no further. —

The applicatⁿ of Heat to a cert. Deg^r. is an excellent Stim. And is often of the greatest Service I mentioned heat indeed as one of the Causes of Palsy, w^{ch} used to a cert. deg^r: it most cert^y is but when y^e Dis. has once taken place, the applicatⁿ of a cert. deg^r: of Heat is one of the most effect. means to get rid of it The manner in which it is best applied is y^e of a warm Bath. The Constant use of warm Bathing will also in so Constitut^{ns} certainly induce Palsy; but — where y^e Palsy has continued for some and there is a Coldness in y^e part as well as a want of Energy in the Nerv. Pow^r: this is often gr^{ly} assisted by warm Bathing & particularly where there is a Rigidity fr. y^e Dis. of the Limb in this case Warm Bathing is an admirable thing pumping Warm Water on the part has oft. very good Effect. In full Hab. however and in Palsy proceeding fr. Congestrⁿ in the Brain warm bathing is very improper and very dangerous. The great thing here is to attempt to remove the Occasional —

Syncope

The Faintings that Sonet. follow violent Passions & Emotions of Mind; it is to be noted they are more on account of the Indolence of the Motion than the violence of it when brought on by Degrees. Certain Smells tho'. they be not Disagreeable have the same Effect. to the head we may likewise observe the Antipathy some People have to Cert Subst. e.g. to Mush. For some will faint if Cheese is only brought into the Room where yare, some if a Cat is in y^e Room. But in all these Species of Syncope proceed'g. such Causes it depends upon some peculiarity in the Constitution which being Indulged becomes more and more powerful so that at last it is Inevitable whereas had y. used every method to prevent its gaining Strength they m^t. perhaps have got y^e. better of it altogether. These N. Effect, don't depend upon the Will but y. at the same time are not altogether Involuntary. The Cure of Syncope aris^g. fr y^e. head it to be attempted by Laxids, Antispasmodics warm Bathings & Stimul at the same time it must be obs. y^e. Stimulus Sonet dang^r esp^r whereas y^e. is our m^t. - Determinations to y^e. head or a gen. Pleth. VI I may Proc. For Topical affections, fr Aneurisms of y^e. g^r. Aorta or any other large Vessel, fr Tumors of diff. kinds fr Obstruc^{ions} of

Syncope

of Excretions & Errors Sici. Wherever such Errors Sici takes place, Fainting in Com, an attendant upon it the way of Judg^g whe^r faintz proceeds from ^{the} Cause is from the Patients difficult Breathing from a Sense of Oppression abt^t the præcordia a Sensation of Weight in the Region of the Heart from palpitation of the Heart & from an unequal Intermittant Pulse that is frequently Shifting wherever it proc^s from this Cause & uncommon debility Constant, takes place & we may look upon it as Incurable all that we can do is to palliate the Violence of Synp^{se}

VII It may be prod. by polypi abt^t abt^t the Vd. Vessels of ^{the} St. or Pulmon Arteries this is Attend^d with the same Synp^{se}. I must^d cast only that it wants the ^{g^d} palpsita^o & wherever this is the Case it is unquestionably Incurable the only the we can do is to keep the Bod^y as easy, As^o eo^d the ^{g^d} we stimulate to procure a proper ~~nutr~~ diet

VIII It may be prod. by putrid mephit Air

of the It is freq^t the Consid. of an Internal Abscess breaking & this is often the only way we can know when an Internal Abscess breaks for a fainting ^{g^d} Comes on Immediately this is Com. ^d to be from the Compressing being taken of from some ~~u a a a a~~

Paralysis

Occasional Cause of the Dis. The Effusion or Congestion in the Head, unless we can do this Stimulants of every kind may do gr. mischief. In the applicⁿ of the warm Bath I was observing that after Topical applicⁿ to the affected part it is likewise of great Service to let the water face of a Great Height upon the part: or Heat may be applied in a different way by directing the Steams of Spirit of wine on the paralyt^d pt. or by the appli^c of warm Sand or warm Salt, tis of gr. Conseq^{ce} to peo. that are paralyt^d merely from an affectⁿ of the Nerves power to sleep in a Bed with some Person that is Strong & in full Health, This is one of the most agreeable & natural Degrees of warmth that there be I have seen many Instances where there has been extreme Debility not only in this but other Dis. where making the Pat. to sleep with a healthy woman & to keep close to her Bosom has had a wonderfull Effect esp^{lly} amongst old peop^{le} & Children

The Cold Bath is certainly one of the most powerful Stimulants that can be applied to the hum and body But I ment^d it among the occas^l Causes of the Dis. and indeed Cold applied for a second time is Supt. to bring on palsy in the Strongest & most healthy person at the same time the applⁿ of Cold in the Cold Bath has cured a Numberless Palsies But it is of Importance to

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to be attended to, that the Cold must be quickly and suddenly applied if the Pat. remains in but a few minutes after the Shock he receives much more hurt from the applⁿ of the Cold than he receives good from the Shock. There are several Inst. of per. being cured of partial & also by the use of the Cold Bath after the warm Bath had failed & ment. formerly the Effects that are prod. in Paralytic per. by a natural Fever coming on. This indicates the propriety of using all those Remedies that tend to excite a temporary Fever are the Stimulant & applicat^{ns} so if a person goes to Bed in med. after he has plunged in the Cold Bath, it prod. an Artificial & in the most powerful manner the experiences are the Stages of a Fever & now suddenly applied to the Paralyt. part & soon removed again has been somet. attended with Success.

Electricity has for many years past been in gr. Reputation for the Cure of Palsy the General Effects of Electricity on the System are now pretty well ascertained, It acts suddenly as a power, It in. to the whole N.S. It has considerable powers in promot^g all the Secretions, It promotes Perspiratⁿ & Somat. Urine & Stool etc being a thin fluid. for the Shock from the Pulse being increased at length for a Time It often has the Effect of exciting Heat

Paralysis

in a part if applied to the Ear it encreas^{es} y^e Secretion of Wax;
 if to the Eyes y^e of Tears & if to the Tongue & Parotid glands
 the Salivary it is kn^{own} to be a powerf. Promoter of the Mucus
 now all this shews that that the Stim^{ulus} of Electricity not
 only quickens y^e Circulation, but it has a powerf. Effect
 upon y^e N. S. when it is applied to y^e Paralyt. Limb it—
 freq^{ly} gives ~~Causes~~ Considerable Pain & somet. causes a Temporary
 and involuntary Motion in the pt. The Pat. is oft. not so sensible
 to the Shock at first as he comes to be afterwards— It somet. —
 not only excites, Redness & Heat in the part but even raises
 small Blisters in Conseq. of the Pain & involuntary Motion
 & Affection produced. It somet. happens y^e the pt. has
 lost use of the Part after y^e Application of the Electrical
 Shock y^e bef. but y^e is Temporary & is not to be regarded where
 where it begins to do service it is gen. Succeeded by a
 Sensat. of Tingling or creeping in the part, often by—
 Sweat & subseq^{ent} Ten. or invol. Contractions, which—
 we may have much more depend. on y^e morely a Sensat^{ion}
 of Tingling &c. It is sold. but it does service after
 this. It somet. Mitigates Pains in the part w^ho find
 a variety of Instances of the good Effect of Electricity in
 Paralyt Cases ment^{ioned} by De Haen, Sauvages and in a
 Collection of Observations upon Electricity published
 in

Paralysis

in France some years ago. I imagine that one reason why it is sold, of service as it is sold: has a fair Trial. But there are many instances of peop. that have recovered especially of a partial Palsy by y^e use of it, when it has been continued for some months with^t any sensible Effect De Haen mentions one Case where it was applied for 6 Mo: with^t any Effect & afterwards the Pat. was entirely cured and he ascribes it entirely to Electricity. There are inst. of palsies of long standing & y^e have resisted every other mod. & at last have given way to Electricity, but not with^t its being used for a long time. I think it sho^d never be given over till it has been tried for some months. It has not been applied in gr^e Britain in such strong and repeated strokes as in other p^{ts} of the world where it has been much practiced De Haen has sometimes given 100 strokes in y^e hour (and he mentions the Application as perfectly safe, but which I am apt to call in Question, at least where there is a gross Habit, where the dis. is the Conseq. of Congestion in the h^d or an Apoplexy, I think such violent strokes long continued may be very dangerous. Indeed in such Cases we ought to use no Stim. But that Palsy which is to be considered

Paralysis

be considered as only a Deficiency of the N.
 pow. in such cases Electricity is particularly
 applicable & I bet. in you may be used with
 gr. Safety. Sauvages says that he cured 24
 Cases out of 50 by Electricity.

Authors.

This Dis. is treated of very fully by V. Swieten
 whose Book I have recommended as the best
 Collection of observat^{ns} upon this Subject that is
 any where to be met with you may likewise
 read De Haen Vantriers Sauvages Malucis
 & Dr. Charles Thesis.

Ordo 4. Leiporshychia

Character

Motuum Viriumq; Vitalium Debilitas
 (Sauvages.)

Sunt Morbi quorum principium Sympto-
 ma est Virium Vitalium Notabilis Immis-
 nutis adeoque Pulsus et Respirationis debili-
 tas

Motus Involuntarii Vitalis Imminutus

Genus 1.

Syncope

Motus Cordis imminutus vel Aliquaudo

Syncopé

quæstions Cullen

This Dis. consists of a Sudden Loss of Strength agr.
Diminutⁿ of the pulse & Breathing of Muscular Motion
Case the Senses in Genl. & esp. even of Animal Heat with
asplendency of Countenance & the pat. is not sensible of
what is done about him Sauvages makes a Distinctⁿ
bet. Syncopé & Leipothyμία but they seem to be
only diff^t in Degrees of the same Dis. & not any
way specifically diff^t. There is a slight kind of
Syncopé wch may be called Leipothyμία, in this
the pat. is perfectly conscious of what passes, knows
the people around him. The P. continues natural
but the breath Difficult there is agr. Loss of Str.
Vertigo & Tinnitus Aurium ~ This seems to be
only a slighter Degree of Syncopé, It's not a
Fainting but is the next thing to it. In Syncopé the
pat. loses all Consciousness Entirely. The pulse is
affected and it is extremely Com. to see patients
in whom you cannot perceive the Breath at
all ~ Sauvages says that the Leipothyμία
seems to take its Rise from the Head wch
he judges from the Vertigo & he thinks the
Syncopé takes its rise from the Precordia &
undoubtedly in fainting there is both.
a Thul neps in the Head & Somnolentia in the P.
india

Syncope.

A
 Præcordia, But I have nev^r. Inst. of its arising fr. the h^d
 with^t any Sickness or Oppression about y^e Præcordia at all,
 and in an entire Syncope where the Pulse could not be void
 at e where there was a loss of Senses this then destroys
 Savages Distinction. But however where the Syncope arises
 from an affection of the head or of the heart. I am not all at
 to enquire when this Dis. goes a great way, there is a total
 Cessation of Pulse and Respiration & of Consciousness, A loss
 of Anim. Heat, & of every Appearance wch disting. Life. Then it
 goes under the Name of Asphyxia. Syncope very oft. comes
 on with^t any previous Symt. that indicates its Approach, but
 more freq. this is indicated by Symptoms of gr. Anxiety
 about y^e Præcordia, and almost universally when the
 Fainting is gone off there is a sense of Oppression abt.
 the Lungs wch occasions y^e Pat. to breathe very deep
 Somet. indeed there is a very gr. Fainting and an uneasy
 Sensation in the Breast wch plainly shows a laborious
 Circulation thro' the Lungs. The morbid appear^s of those y^e
 have died of Faintings are diff. accord. to y^e Cause prod. it.

Causes. —

The People y^e are most subject to Faintings or those
 that. —

Syncope.

that have a gr. Mobility of the N. S and people that are much lowered by Evacuations are more subject to it from the same Occasional Causes than others It proceeds from a gr. Variety of Occasional Causes very diff^t fr. one and therefore it is a dis. y^t. require a very diff^t. Treatmt. I shall enumerate the Princ^l Occasional Causes.

I. Syncope is freq. the Conseq. of sudden Emancipation; whatever Occasions a sudden Depletion of y^e. Vessels esp. in the way of Haemorrhage, not alw. fr. y^e. Quantity of Blood taken, tho' it follow the Loss of a very gr. Qty too; but if even a less Qty is suddenly taken away it will gen. Occasion Syncope. In this way women immediately after delivery if there be a gr. Flow of Blood often faint, or if it is very sudden

The Disposition to faint from Haemorrhage is wisely provided to prevent the Haemor. from being fatal wch it w^od freq. be if it was not from y^e. Circumstance In Conseq. of the Syncope the Circulation is in a gr. — Measure stopped & y^e. Blood gets leave to coagulate & to form y^e. Thrombus wch prevents the Blood from breaking out again. —

We gain find y^t. whenever the Syncope proceeds from the Haemorrhage or any other

Great

Syncope

gr. Evacuation, the best Rem. is restorative Diet & proper Cordials. Syncope proceeds from a Cause somt. wth likewise referred to y^e head viz. it is produced in Conseq. of Lapping in Dropsies This is owing to the Pressure being ~~made~~ suddenly taken off from the large Vessels in Conseq. of which a gr^t & sudden derivation is made is from y^e Superior Parts & y^e proper Impetus is not kept up in the head by wth Ineane the whole N. S. and the Circulatⁿ is disordered. This fainting may be prevented by, not taking off all the Water at once or by a proper Bandage Strained as the Water comes off.

II Violent Pain will prod. y^e Dis. There is a cert. degr. of Pain only wth the human Body only can support. The Cure of it fr: the Cause depends upon Emollient — Applications Lomentations, Antispasmod and — Partarly Opriates —

III We find y^t Syncope is often Symptomatic in — Fevers & partarly in the Nerv. & put. Fevers. It is apt to come on upon any Attempt to set up in Bed — Some F. have been so dicting. by those Symptoms as to be called Synchales Fevers. It has likewise been an Attend^t upon some Epidemic Intermittant Fevers.

Syncope.

IV. It somet. proc. fr. Plethora. Syncope fr. this Cause may be know by y^e gen. Symp. y^t. Attend Plethora; but this may be Consid. as a P^{re}disponent rather y^t. as an Occasional Cause of Syncope.

V. It is of a Nerv. Symp. not to be accounted for on any principles of a simple dis. of the Vol. In y^e way it often follow y^e. Loss of only $\frac{1}{3}$ of Vol. & y^t. neither fr. Fear nor weakness, but fr. a Nerv. Affect. in Conseq. of the Relaxation induced; & it is somet. followed in med. by Viol. Convulsions.

When there is any Danger of such Fainting in Flood. y^e. best Thing is to bleed in a supine Posture & to stop y^e. — Or if it stop & then set it a Bleeding again. But if after the opening a Vein y^e. Person has any Disposⁿ to faint before any Sty is drawn & y^e. in spite of every Precautⁿ to y^e. contrary from posture, Attention to the Ligature and Quickness of drawing Vol. then it gives y^e strongest Presumption of y^e. Impropriety of Bleeding at y^e. time —

It is oft. & attendant Hysteria I think it is — very sold. however that Hysteria Peop^l. knows their Pulse tho'. they will often remain for $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour Insensible we may also aser to the h^d. of Nerv. Affectⁿ —
The —

Syncope

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Neighbouring consid. Bl. vessels, but in many cases it cannot happen & is *fermo* rather a new Affect. fr. *q.* Rotation or Abatmt. of senson by *q.* Discharge.

10. It *fermo* prove. fr. a *Thrope* Paricardii. This is attended with the same Symptomas *q.* *fermo* — particularly a sense of gr. Weight & Distention.

11. It is *q.* *fermo* of a Variety of Dis. of *q.* Storm any thing of *fermo*. Sick naps if carri. to *q.* Length prove. Syncope *Thrope* *fermo* as *q.* Storm & particularly *fermo* in the Storm. are *fermo* *q.* *fermo* of it. It is *fermo* *fermo* in the *q.* Way by *q.* *fermo*. *fermo* by Petri's Bib. When it arises fr. these Causes *q.* *fermo* is *q.* *fermo* & Cathart. to carry off *q.* *fermo* Cause.

12. It is a *fermo* Symp. in Gangrene whenever it has gone so far as *fermo* of whole System; but not before

13. It is *fermo* *fermo* in *fermo* when the Dis. goes *q.* Length to *fermo* upon the back Motion & *fermo* the Syncope *fermo* fatal. Its cause is to be referred to a *fermo* of the *q.* *fermo*.

14. It is said to be an attendant Symp. on the *fermo* but I have never seen an Inch of

Syncope

of this. The time of the pain going off is mentioned by Dr. Meigs as the time of the fainting — coming on. regard to pain in general a sudden cessation of viol. Pain may bring on Syncope but in the if heart I have never seen an Instance of the pain going off so as to produce Effect.

15 It freq. happens to pregnant Women esp. when they are laced too tight & wear straight stays. They are extremely subject to it fr. G. Cause.

16 It is former. occas. by too gr. heat wh. has a ten. a tendency first to prod. sickness & if actual Syncope. Every Person G. has been hot Rooms much have seen many Inst. of Syncope produced by Heat.

17 It proves. much fr. Topical Affections of the head wh. is often never perceived till of patient's Death. In gen. whatever causes a sudden Detrim. of Bl. from the head may cause Syncope.

Method of Cure.

(With regard to w. is to be done at the time of the fainting. the principal thing we can do is obtain G. Syde and to restore the ———
Determination

Syncope

Determination to the Head when there is a sudden Reversion made on this acct: it is in gen found proper to lay the Patient in a supine Posture. It is a common thing to apply Friction to the Body & Stimulants to the Nose, but I would observe that in all Cases where there are Marks of ener. Determinⁿ to the head we sho^d be extrem. cautious of applying any thing to the Nose that shall occasion sneezing. I have seen sev^l Instances, where viol. Convulsions have been brought on in Conseq. of this but in Common Cases where merely the N. S. is affected & there is no Plethora, there is no Danger of this.

When it is the Conseq. of Inanition or over — vacuation, laying y^e Patient in a recumbent Posture will often remove it, but we must take care to loosen every thing that is tight about the Neck & Breast. If it — continues for any time it is prop. to throw up sharp Stimulating Glysters, to apply Cataplasms & strong Frictions to the Extremities: & when we apprehend gr^d Danger as when the Syncope is fr. foillair the Actual Cantory may be applied to the Soles of the feet and it may be proper to inflate the Patients Lungs with a Belcows put into the Mouth. What gives the greatest Stim. to the System, when it happens in Ps. is the throwing Cold Water in the face. This is what is Com^m — used in all Cases & generally with success. And if the Room

Syncope

Room is Close or hot, it is of great service to give them Cool Air. I have often known y^e. Fainting bro^t on in P^{er}. by the patients Lying smothered up with Bed Clothes & in a warm Room — with Confined Air, but by removing some of the Clothes & allowing a free Circulatⁿ of fresh Air in the Room they have recovered immed. & y^e. dispositⁿ to Fainting's soon went off. — And this is a Case y^e. Occurs more freq. yⁿ. People are aware of. As to w^h will preserve for the Dis. in gen. when it does not proceed from Errors loci in the head or Heart, but morely fr: an Excess of y^e Mobility of the System or Debility, whatever tends in gen. to invigorate & brace y^e Syst. must be the most Effectual Remedies to prevent a Relapse.

Authors.

You will find a Collection of the best Observations in Senac's Treatise on the Subject.

Class

Causes.

I. Drowning is one of the most Common. There are many Instances of people remaining a long time under water and when taken up have had all the symptoms of Death & yet have recovered. There are indeed many Extraordinary reports told of People y^t have been hours, nay days under water & yet recovered: in gen: I look upon those Stories as not well founded. I believe most of them are Romances but at the same time y^t people have lain an Hour or 1/2 under water & recovered is I think a Fact for which we have good Authority.

I imagine the properest Method to treat such a person is by frictions wth warm Clothes. But the Heat y^t has been found of most service y^t Application of hot Blister. These Act not only in Conv^g. of their heat, but as an External thing A Vein may likewise be opened when y^t don't blood many reckon is irrecoverably lost, but there are many Inst^s of a Persons recovering when a Drop of Blood could not be got. But when the Nerv: power has been very much sunk, it would be improper to take Blood tho' it would be got til once the Circulation be entirely -

Asphyxia

entirely restored. When there are Appearances of —
Accumulation in the Head Bleeding sp. as soon —
as pos. The External Skin. are most to be resorted to. —
Friction as Inunction before, with warm Clothes, warm
Rashes, & sometimes salt has succeeded very well. These
Applications sho^d be made esp. to the Extremes. you will find
some Caerious Obser. upon this Subject in Junius &
Haller's Pathological Observ^{ns} —

II And^r Cause of Apparent Death has been Smother. There
is an Instance in the Med. Essays of a Person who was —
Suffocated in a Coal Pit, & lying there $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, was
taken out with all the Sympt. of real Death, yet this
Person was recovered by a simple Operation, nothing —
more than distending the Lungs with Air. others —
have been recovered in the same way & others had
Frictions joined with it, after bleeding & applying —
Stim. to the Nose, wch sho^d always be done in these
Cases. Let Vol. Sp.^{ty} be applied to the Nose, Air blown
strongly into the Mouth & after the Patient is a lit.
recovered

Asphyxia

Recovered some Blood be taken away: at y^e same time using strong Frictions & shaking the Patient. Now the Persons who have been suffocated in this way have been hurt mostly by y^e Smoke or by the Mephitic Air it contains I cannot at present determine but as the Smoke is the most Obvious Cause I ment^d it under a head by itself

III Mephitic Air may be reckoned ano^r Cause of Asphyxia: one of the most com: kind of this Air is that prod. by Ferment^d If fermented Lig. are in a confined place peop. y^e enter such a place will soon be struck down as dead Many have lost their Lives in y^e way There is a **MA** in deep Pits, in Doghouses & esp. in Burial Vaults Where ever there is the least suspicion of **MA** in the place. a very simp. Exp^{mt} will also. of certain it wch is to put down a lighted Candle wch by **MA** is Comm. extinguished. If the Candle Burns wch peop. will go down with safety. peop. in y^e situatⁿ if y are taken out quickly & brot to the fresh Air often find it suffic^t to recover them.

IV Ano^r Cause by which apparent Death is produced is Hanging when the Pat. is cut down before he is -
 Actually -

Asphyxia

actually dead. It is difficult to say how far it is possible to recover People in y^e Situatiⁿ, tho' there are many Inst^s of People y^t have been cut down after they have been hanged for a Consid. Time & after all Motion had ceased, but by being bled & treated in the same way as Sanguine Apoplexy they have recovered. Sauvages ment. an Inst. of a person y^t was recovered by 3 times bleeding & recovered so far as to be able to speak, but abt 3 hours after y^e neck swelled prodigiously & y^e Jugulars became very turgid with Blood & became very comatose. The surgeon was afraid to repeat y^e Blood & that patient died. But I think there is no doubt but if he had been bled again he might have been saved. I think it is of Conseq. to attend to that proper manner of recovering Persons in this Situatiⁿ when a Person is in this way if he appears totally insensible he is Comm. given up as certainly dead. But I am Convinced that there are hundreds of Cases where Bleeding & Stimuli may recover y^e Patient. The Patient's Feet sho^d be put in Warm Water and Strong Frictions & agitations sho^d be used. We had an Inst. in this Place of a Woman who was hanged and being put into the Cart to be Carried to the Country —

Asphyxia

Country to be buried, in Conseq. of y^t. Agitation she recovered and lived three years after. It freq. happens indeed that People y^t. want to put an end to y^r. Lives in y^r. way, do it in such a Manner as to dislocate their Necks, then there are no hopes of recovery, they soon die apoplectic.

V Asphyxia is somit, betⁿ on in Conseq. of Excessive cold. The Effects of Cold when carried to the height is to make Peop: comatose, Numbers of Peop: who have been froze and thereby lost their Senses but afterwards recovered have this acctⁿ of themselves, That y^t felt no Pain long before y^r become senseless, that y^r lost all pain in Conseq. of the Cold, y^t. y^r. felt none so soon as drowsy & Sleepy with y^r resisted till at last it over powered them & y^r lost their Senses altogether. It would appear y^t. y^r have no Convulsions bef. Death for Peop: have been froze to Death on Horse back & yet have kept their Seat. when y^r. Cause prod. Asphyxia what we have to do is to apply heat in a very Gradual Manner. The greatest Caution is necessary not to apply it too suddenly as then it is apt to prod. Gangrene. The Applicⁿ of Animal heat is certainly very prop. as well as y^t. of warm Water gradually increased; at the same time

storing

Asphyxia

Strong Frictions & Stimuli are necessary - In some of the Northern Countries y^e first rubb wth snow & y^e wth warm Clothes and salt.

VI. All the apparent Marks of Death are somet. connect^d Epilepsy & Cataplexy wth I shall have Occasion to mention when speaking of these Diseases. —

VII. Hysteria is one of the most com. Causes of Asphyxia There are many people y^e have y^e Hysteria to so gr. a height that y^e fall into all y^e Sy^g of real Death & Contin. in y^e way somet. for days together & yet recover. All that die suddenly of Hysteria ought not to be buried till Putrescence comes on. The same Applications I ment^d in Syncope are prop^r. here, such as warm Bathing, Frictions and Emment^o, taking away a little Blood may be of Service.

VIII. The last Case I shall is 10th apparent Death is y^e Conseq. of Lightning. There are many Inst. of peop. y^e have been insensible for a time and have afterwards recovered; yet there are few Inst. of Peop. y^e have been recov^d. after the Vital Motions have ceased, yet it is said there have been some Inst. of y^e kind.

These are the General Causes of Asphyxia. I tho^t it proper to mention them particularly to cause Doubt
believe

Asphyxia.

believe y^t. Many Patients are abandoned as irrecoverable y^t might have recovered if y^t had been properly treated. —

I will just mention fur^r here y^t there are some Inst. of people: abt^o the begin^g of F. falling exceedingly low so as to appear dead, but y^t happens very suddenly & not with Grad. Sym^{ts} of Death & they often recover.

From a Case of this kind a remarkable Custom has for sometime prevailed in the Navy alw. to Thrust a Needle thro^g a dead persons Nose bef^o heaving him over board. It gave rise to y^t was an accident that happened on board one of this ships. The Boatswain had ordered some of the hands to throw a supposed Dead Man overboard. One of them happened by Chance to thrust a Needle thro^g his Nose, upon which the Man rose up & asked w^h they were abt^o with him — they answered they were going to throw him overboard; says he Roast, Roast! I am not dead yet; at which y^t Boatswain an^d D^r damn you, who^r sho^d you or the Doctor know best who^r you are dead or not? — How^{er} the Man was saved and recovered of his Disease.

Authors.

I would recommend Lancesi de Morbis sub stantia
A Treatise of Dr Windou of the Uncertainty of the
Signs of Death.

Clasp.

Class III. Ord. IV. Gen. III.

Catalepsis

Definitio

Cum sopore, Membra qui sorti fuerit servantia
externa, tamen in quo domodo mobilia. (Cullen).

Diagnosis.

What distinguishes this dis. from Apoplexy is the state of
y^e Pulse & Breathing. In Apoplexy y^e Pulse remains Gen^{lly}
full & strong & no way Impaired & y^e Breathing is much
deeper than in a Natural state, There is a full deep Breathing
with a snoring but in Catalepsy we can scarce perceive that
y^e Pat. has any Pulse or y^e he breathes. This dis. is not at all
attended with that Paleness y^e Syncope is. The Circumstances
in which it most near resembles Syncope is the
Remarkable total Debility. But what is very
distinguishing in Catalepsy from all other Dis. is y^e
y^e Person who is seized with it does not fall down but
remains in the Posture in which he is seized.

Symptoms.

This dis. is somet. preceded by Torpor Headache, Convuls^{ns}
(and other Disorders in the head and by those Symptoms y^e
show an increased Determin. of Blood to the Head. In the
fit the Patient is void of all sense and Motion and in

Remains —

Catalepsis

remains in the Position of Body which he happened first to be seized in, whether sitting or standing. The fit seldom lasts more than a few Minutes, tho there are few inst. of its having lasted some Hours. The Patient is perfectly unconscious of every thing y^t passes during the fit and after it is over has no Recollection of any Ideas he had during the fit. while the Paroxysm Continues, the Limbs will remain in the same posture y^t y^e by standers shall put them in, esp. if the Catalepsy be what they call perfect. Thus if the hand sh^d be lifted up will not fall, or if the Muscles of the Face be adapted to weeping or to laughing, they will continue to Express it during the Paroxysm. There are stories told by some writers that persons in this Dis. If they have been walking before, continue to do so & at the same Pace they eat out with. But y^e is totally ridiculous, — because there is an entire want of Motion in the Limbs during the Fit, tho there is a remarkable Tendency in them to preserve the posture y^e are put in.

There have been several Instances of Peop. in y^e Dis. who have been insensible to the Strongest Stimuli even that of Hot Iron, If there be any there be any Suspicion of a Counterfeit of this Dis. the Application of

Catalepsia

a Candle to the Eye will I believe detect it. There have been Inst. of People who have acquired such a Command of themselves in external Pain as to resist red hot Iron and yet have afterwards Confessed the Counterfeit. But I have never heard an Instance of one that could stand the Test of the Candle suddenly to the Eyes, and if the Pupil does not Contract the Dis. is real. There are some Instances of y^e. disease return periodically like an Epilepsy. This dis. is somet. alone as now described but somet. it is Combined with Astoria, sometimes with Lethargy, & somet. tho' rarely wth Spasm —

Causes.

- I. It is brought on, whatever Occasions a great Determinⁿ to the head. It is sometimes bro^t on in Conseq. of viol. — Affections of the Mind or by any Thing y^e. engages y^e. — Attention. at y^e. same time y^e. Mind is attend^d wth a remarkable Depression of the N. Pow there is agr. Stupidity often — Induced by Grief, by Fear, by Anxiety &c. & similar Passions
- II. It has somet. been a Sympt. Attend^t upon Wounds —
- III. Somet. it has attend^d the Paroxysms of an Intermittent F. Indeed of a cold fit y^e. Paroxysm has come on this way.

This Dis.

Class III. Order IV. Gen. II.

Asphyxia

Character

Omnium Motuum & Sensuum apparentis Cessatio, Mortem
fere referens, Sauvages

Symptoms

This may be Considered as only a higher Degree of the same
Dis. as Considered last. It Consists of an entire Loss of all the
Senses both external & internal: A total Cessation of the
Motion of the Heart and of Breathing & not only this, but in
many Cases the Patient's Animal Heat is entirely extinguished
& he becomes cold and rigid having a paleness of Countenance
& all the Appearance of Death in his Face. There have been,
Instances of People who have gone this length & yet the vital
Principle has not been totally extinguished. At other Times
there is not that total Cadaverous Look in the Face & the
Features do not put on that Change which is the Certain
Sign of Death. But in every respect besides this we cannot
distinguish the part from any one that is actually dead.
As there have been instances, where pushing a piece of
Iron red hot under the Nails, which is one of the most
sensible Parts of the Body has not discovered any
Marks of Sense, & yet afterwards that Patient has
recovered. In short actual Insensibility to Stimuli
is no certain Proof of Death nor do I know any one that
is

Asphyxia

is except Putrefaction in Conjunction with those. I have just mentioned, a Total loss of Pulse, Breathing, and heat, then we may pronounce the Person to be dead. Putrefaction alone is not a sure sign of Death, because it may take place in a high Degree in a living Person. But we have no Inst. of a persons recovering when this, with the other Symptoms, have taken place. We cannot doubt but what Numbers of People have been buried alive. It is therefore a Matter of great Importance to Endeavour, to investigate as far as we can the certain signs of Death. All People that die suddenly ought never to be buried till Symptoms of Putrefaction have begun in the Body. When People die in Conseq.^e of Div. & of a gradual Debility of y^e Vital Functions, no person will then hesitate to bury the Corpse after a decent time, because there are no Instances of People that have recovered in such Cases. All the Instances of People y^t have recovered after they have been laid out as Dead have been those that have Died suddenly.

Causes.

Catalepsy

This Dis. is said mortal but where peo: have died of y^e Dis. the Sol. Vessels have been found greatly distended. No farther Conclusion can however be drawn fr. this because it is a Gen^l. Appearance in all Dis. of the Head. It may perhaps be as probably y^e Effects as the Cause of the Disease.

Cure

The Indicat^{ns} of Cure in most of those Nervous dis. are — much the same and they are treated much in the same way. where y^e dis. is a symp. of the Hysteria, y^e Cure must be the same as of y^e Dis. 'Tis certainly very inprop. to apply strong Stimuli in y^e Case, they somet. br. on violent — Convul. I apprehend the best thing we can do is to — apply pediluvia to take off the over. Determinat. to the head, & at the same time to take off Plethora by Evacuatives. The gen^l. Principle upon which y^e Care is conducted is the same wth y^e of Hysteria, in w^{ch} Dis. y. are more particularly ment^d. For fur^r. Consid: of y^e Dis. I refer to Van Swieten who has many excellent Remarks upon it. De Haen likewise has some very curious Observations upon it. —

Clas —

Class. III. Order IV. Genus IV. —

Extasis.

Vide Sauvages.

Gen. V.

Typhomania —

The Typhomania is the slightest of all the Comatose Dis. It consists in an apparent Sleep, but so slight y^t. the Patient is waked wth y^t. greatest Ease. It is attend^d. with a Partur kind of Delirium and is somet. periodic with Intermitt. Fevers.

Varia Nomina

Agrypnon Coma Græcis —	{	litemias — abus.
Comatigil. Anetorum —		Adora —
Marcor Leincei —		Modovilla Hispanis

Gen. VI.

Lethargus.

This Disease consists of a Constant sleeping and Drunkenness but not Attended with any Delirium of any kind — The Patients forget y^our Transactions. They are easily Enough awakened and a

ened but will fall a sleep again immediately we find Numbers of people in that way after Dinner

Typhomania & Lethargus Comata sunt Symptomata:
(Cullen)

Gen: VII Cataphora

This is a Constant and gr^{av} Degree of the Lethargy the pat^t sleeps constantly. It requires strong Stim^{uli} to rouse him; without that he sleeps on without Intermission. It is not attended with any Delirium say^{ing} the patient will answer sensibly.

Coma Somnolentum Authorem Subeth Arabum.
(Varia Nomina)

Gen: VIII. Carus.

The Carus is the most profound Sleep where there is the greatest Difficulty to rouse the pat^t: at all but when roused he is not insensible.

Varia Nomina

Marcor — Calsi — Sopor Mercutialis Profunda Celi

Archiria — Torpor — Letargia — Percutia — Passidonia Arabum

Stupor Quotidianus — Gravis Dormitor — Rhasia

Carus.

History of the Disease

It is attended with a full soft and easy breathing & also with a slow P. & indeed in Genl. the deeper the Coma of Slower the P. The Slowness & fullness of the pulse is therefore an unfavourable Sympt. The Dis. is genl. too attended wth a flushing in the face. It frequently Terminates in Apoplexy but in Dogs the Sleep in Apoplexy is so deep wth Pat. can't be roused out of it at all & there is a Stint in the breathing neither of w^{ch} happen in Carus. it sometimes terminates in the Hemiplegia It frequently upon the Accession of Interm^t. F. & it is often critical in other F. cop. The Late new Treats in w^{ch} I have seen Pat. Sleep for 2 or 3 days togth & he so insensible that it was scarce possible to wake him & when he waked he soon fell a sleep again. This is rather a favourable Sympt. in these cases and the physician should be extremely attentive to it. If he prescribes Stimuli in the case he really kills the patient.

The Case is sometimes critical and sometimes Symptomatic in the Accession of Interm^t. F. & rarely of Epidemic Tertians when it often proves fatal very suddenly. It is somet. somet. Symptomatic in Hysteria and somet. in a Suppression of Urine those who die of a Suppression of Urine always go off Comatose. It is somet. Symptom. for Worms It is mentioned by Sydenham as an attendant upon

one of his Epidemic Dis. & when it was treated prop. it was not attended with danger indeed in General when it is Symptomatic. it is not of such Consequence but when it is an Original Jaecopathic Dis. it is often very Dangerous

Occasional Causes

1. Whatever Occasions a Compression in the Brain has a Tendency to bring on the Dis. There is an Instance of this in a pson who became Comatose by Compressing his brain after he had been trapped by a Gr. Degree of Pressure he could be thrown into a Catalepsy or apoplexy according to the Degree of pressure.

2. It somet. comes on fr. Insolation or having the Head long exposed to the Heat of the Sun

3. Violent Passions will Sometimes bring it on — I have known Instances of its being brought on by Excess of Grief. There is a degree of Grief which Occasions such a total Suppression of the Nerv-
power so that the patient cannot keep himself awake for 5 Minutes and when he has laid down

his

his head and one tho^t scarce imagine he had shut
his Eyes he would be fast a Sleep and will Sleep
for 15 or 16 Hours together if not awaked. Sudden
Surprise has likewise the Effect in some Constitutions
of making them fast a Sleep.

11. Sometimes it is the effect of Narcotic Medicines & under
this Head we may reckon Drunkenness Meph^t. Air
Smoke and Various Topical Affections of the
Brain

There are some instances of Extraordinary Sleep
for Weeks and Months together. There is a ^{very} remarkable
inst. in the Philos. Transact. the most remarkable
that is recorded anywhere of a Man 28 years of Age
who Slept for a Month and then Waked Spontaneously
and 2 years after this he fell a sleep again & Slept 7
Weeks in spite of all the Stimuli that co^uld be applied
about a year after this he relapsed again. a Physician
poured an Ounce of Caustic Alkali upon his Nose
and kept up as strong a Stimuli as could be applied
yet it had no Effect to rouse him, the day
after the application his nose was exquisitely
inflamed. He awaked afterwards and did
very well

Cure

Cure

For the Cure of this Dis. and indeed most of those Soporific Diseases, prefer you to the Acct. of the Apoplexy. The Gen. plan is much the same. for tho^y they bear diff^t names they seem to be ^{really} only diff^t deg^s of the same Dis. viz. ^{the} Dis. proc. fr. a topical affection of the head or from Compression, Therof w^h ever tends to take off the Determⁿ to the head such as Bleeding Cathartics — pediluvia are undoubtedly proper. Blisters are likewise of Service and all kinds of Stim applied to the inferior extreme. when there is a disposition to this Dis. nothing can be of more Service than to keep an open Belly and continually to drain the Head with Blisters & p^ues or Setons in the Neck. It is likewise ^{very} necessary to keep the Feet warm and to use pediluvia & to take a great Deal of Exercise both of Body and Mind. It is hard to say w^h of these is most serviceable in preventing the disorder — so much of the Soporific Disease

Gen 9th Vertigo

In this Disease the patient has a sensation as if the Things around him were in Motion and he was
in

Vertigo
in Motion himself. It is somet. attended with dimness
of sight and if it goes a considerable Length, the pat.
tumbles down. It is somet. tho? very Seldom in such
a deg. that the pat. loses his Senses entirely It is
Sometimes attended with Tinnitus Aurium, somet. with
Vomiting & great Flushings of the Face It just as
properly belongs to a depraved Sensation of Feeling
as of Seeing because the pat. sees himself in motion
while at the same time he is at rest it is Seldom
an idiopathic Dis. but is generally Speaking
Symptomatic

Causes.

1. Plethora or an Extreme full habit of Body
may Occasion it esp. on the pat. heating himself
when that is the case it is attend^d with Symp. of an^d
Determin^{tu} & Accumulation in the head under the
head and include Vertigo proceeding from suppressed
Evacuations & particularly the Sanguine

2. It somet. proceed from a Stom. affection & that is
by far the most Com. Cause of it I dare say that 19 out
of 20 Cases of this Dis. are prod. by a Foulness of the
Stom. & when that is the Case you will very Gen find
the Dis. combined wth a Head pain above one of the
Eye brows which is almost constantly a Sympathetic affection
of the Stom.

Vertigo

3^d It may be produced by Narcotics as Tobacco, Cicuta, Spirituous Liquors.

4th It is a frequent sympt in Hysteria in such case it is certainly nervous and Independent of any foulness of the Stomach

5th It is frequently a Dis. of the Imagination when there is no Bodily indisposⁿ: whoever any person not accustomed to look from a height may have the Vertigo to such a degree, that if he be not supported he will fall over, and^d Cause that somet. produce it in many people is a quick Succession of Ideas in the Mind. many people Experienced this and especially those poss^d of gr. Vigor and Energy of Mind every person I believe must be sensible of this in a certain Degree when he is in a strange place & obliged to go about to see many things That this is apt to bring it on depends upon the same principles

6th It may be prod. in Conseq. of Extreme Violence prod. Wounds and Contusions of the Head

7th Vertigo is Symptomatic in many Dis. esp. those that affect the Head and in all ^{of} particul. those of the Nervous kind, the state persⁿ. is not sensible of it while he sits still but it is the Const Compl^t of all persons N^t if

Vertigo

are lifted up that they have the Vertigo in a violent Deg. for y^t they are not able to stand not so much from Weakness as fr. Vertigo, in this case it does not seem to proceed from an^d detemⁿ of Bl. to the head but is merely a N. affection, the Cause of the T. whatever it is acting in a parlar manner as a Strong depression of the N. Power.

Qth This Somet. the Conseq. of Weakness & Inanition esp. Ind. & Evacuations.

Qth It has sometimes returned periodically like Epilepsy, there is one Instance of the kind mentioned by Sauvages, but the fit always Terminated by a Flux of Blood.

Cure

1. When it proc. fr. pleth. all Evacuat. are neces. & partic. Bleeding when it is a Sang. Pleth & when it proc. fr. an Apoplectic. Habit, the bleeding must be used repeatedly In this Case too the Stryker's Antiphlog. Reg is neces. & likew. to keep the Belly open by Cathart. & to keep the St. warm by Const. regular Exer. but not such as tends to put the Syst into Gr Commotion but such as is suff. alw. to keep up a mod. perspiratⁿ.

2nd When the Dis. proc. fr. Indes in the Stom then Vom. is the Cure but is there is Plethor. a Vom. may be Dangerous unless bleedg is first made for

Vertigo

For when there any Mts of Accumulation in the head
Vomits must be more or less Dangerous

3 When there are marks of an Accumulation in the h.
the pat. ought to avoid every thing that can much engage
the Attention & to lie as much as possible in an Erect
posture

4th When the Dis. proc. fr. a local affection of the head
esp fr. ferous Colluvies the application of Blisters on the
keeping up a Const. Disch. by Issues in the Neck or head
itself is constantly very proper

5th When there are no marks of any Determin. to the head.
but the Dis. appears to be merely an affectⁿ of the N. S.
I apprehend the best thing we can do is to make use of
those Med. y^t tend to brace y^e Syst. Such as Bark and
Steel tog^{er}. wth the use of Exercise & of the Cold Bath

6th I have freq. kn. exp. Relief in this Disease fr. the taking
of Snuff by those that are not accustomed to it. It certainly
causes a drain of Evac. fr. y^e Smaller Vessels but in plethoric
Habits it may be rather Dang. in the time of the fit the same
applicatⁿ sho^d be used as ment^d under the head of Faintings
with the same restrictions as ment^d there

My reason for treating of Vertigo in this place is because
it very often proceeds an Apoplexy and has a very
near analogy to it

Gen

Gen X Somnium

In Somnio Imaginatio vehementior nec Morbosa.
Cullen,

This Dis. Consists of a gr. oppression of breathing during the time of Sleep wth that p^{er}son Sensation as if there was a great Weight laid upon the Breast & the p^{er}son Existence of this gives the pat. an Idea of absolute Suffocation every p^{er}son who has felt it knows the Inclⁿ to w^{ch} there is at the time to move some parts of the Body w^{ch} for a time they are totally unable to do but as soon as they are able to do it they awake & the Dis. goes off. But afterward there generally remains for a Considerable time a good deal of — Lapsitude & often a palpitⁿ of the heart, sometimes this rarely there is an Eruption of Livid Spots in the breast (and Limbs immediately of the Dis. but this is only in those Cases when the Incubus is Idiopathic not where it is Sympathetic as its Gen. is The Incubus is a disorder that most people have experienced in a great or less degree and there is no reason to think that it is in general attended with Danger because it is an uncommon thing when people are found Dead in their Beds to find them lying on their Backs which — almost always takes place in this Disorder however there are some Instances of peoples being found in it on their Side with all the marks

Somnium

of a sound and perfect Sleep and it seems not improbable that many of those who are found Dead in their Beds may have died of a 4th Deg. of this Dis. It ought to be an alarming Sympt. to those who are in the decline of Life and that are threatened with an apoplexy because it is frequently a forerunner of it and where people are predisposed to the apoplexy it is not to be wondered at that the Struggle sh^d. somet. be so violent in this Dis. as to prove mortal.

Causes

1. The most Occasional Cause that prod. it is the Eating a very heavy Flesh Supper & lying on the Back esp. after eating such Supper
- 2nd where there is no repletion it freq. arises from a Morbid affection of the Stomach
3. Somet. again it is the Effect of a Topical affection of the head itself it has been somet. kn. to be an Attend^t. of Serous Effusion on the Brain in Conseq. of Hydrocephalus—
4. But most freq. it arises from a Topical affection of the Thorax this is generally the Case when it is a permanent Disorder. when it is a mere transient Affection it is almost constantly

Somnium

a Dis. of the Stom fr: a General Replication but when the Dis. recurs freq. we have Reason to suspect a Topical affection of the head and breast In General whet. it be fr: one or the other must be ascertained fr: the other Symptoms.

5.th We find it freq. an attendant upon Hysteria and Hypochondriac the Gr. distention of the Stom. which it winds within this dis. prod. just the same effects as the Stomach being distended w.th too gr. a Qty of Food. there is a very extraordinary acc^t. of this Dis. being Epidemic at Rome given by Calvus Aeneas

Cures

This Dis. in Gen. may be removed in most people where it does not proceed fr: a topical affection of the head or Thorax by a proper attention to regimen by eating no Suppers or very light ones & using a gr. deal of Exercise & in short by avoiding all the Occasional Causes of Plethora people ^{that} are ^{only} subject to it. sh^d. avoid as much as possible the lying on their Backs any one that happens to be in the Room with one seized with this Dis. ^{so} that they may Gen. know by the great Struggle & difficulty of breathing and kind of moaning should always turn them immediately on their side which

Somnium

which always relieves them. when the Dis. depends upon Hypochondria and Hysterie Complaints then the Cure depends upon Antispasmodics & Nervous Meds.

I have placed this Dis. here for the same reason I did the Vertigo because it proceeds from & have some Connection with apoplexy

Class 3.^d Ord. 1.st Gen. XI

Apoplexial

The apoplexy consists of an entire loss of sense both external and internal with all the appearance of profound sleep with Stupor with an uncommon full respiration & very deep, while at the same time the pulse remain in its natural state often rather slower than usual.

Diagnosis.

The Word apoplexy in Com. Language is often applied to any very sudden Death and I have heard people dispute very gravely what Dis. a person died of that expired suddenly. We might ask him if it would be a very curious and important Question to determine what was the cause of the persons Death but to dispute about the name of his Dis. is extremely
 Ridiculous

Apoplexia

ridiculous, because the Name is appropriated to a Cert-
Assemblage of Sy^{ts} and when a p^{erson} dyes Suddenly
there can be no such Sy^{ts} We cannot call his Disorder
an apoplexy because that is disting^d by an Assemblage
of Sy^{ts}, such as losing the External & Internal Senses
while at the same time the Pat. continues to breath
deep and the pulse continues good we cannot call it
Syncope because in a Syncope there are always marks
of a vital principle the p. is felt & the patient breathes.
in short when a Man Dies Suddenly we cannot with
propriety apply to him the name of any one Dis. tho
we may enquire what it was that killed y^e Pat. the
Start or the difficult & laborious breathing & the pulsed
are the Sympt^s that distinguish the Apoplexy from
the Syncope & Asphyxia the profound Sleep disting. it
fr. the Lethargy & fr. the Tr^{ans}phomania. the Laxity
of all the Limbs disting. it fr. the Epilepsy. Cotharus
Catalepsy. the Extasy &c &c There is however nothing
that I know to disting. it fr. Extreme Drunkenness
I have Seen it produce all the Effects of real
Apoplexy and that it could not be distinguished
from it The dis. produced in them is then for a
time really and truly Apoplexy being attended
with all the Symptoms of it i.e a Total
insensibility

Apoplexia

insensibility to every thing a hard dead and laborious breathing, the Stertor the same full p. and often much slower than in a natural State but indeed it is extremely Sudden but that people in this Situation are sensible of the Impression of External strong Stimuli they are however freq. so much so that unless you apply a hot Iron to them — nothing will move them.

Symptoms

The symptoms Generally preceeding the Apoplectic Seizure are a heavy dull pain in the head, esp. in the Back part of it a Vertigo Dimness of Sight a sensation of Flashes of Light passing by the Eyes Swelling and watering of them Flushing of the Face often a remarkable Turgidness of the Juglar Veins a Coldness of the Extremities at the same time that the Face is flushed it is preceded to by Paralytic Affections by a Trembling & faulting of the pulse by Tinnitus Aurium and Great Sleepings a Failure of Memory a Deeper breathing than usual especially in Sleep. There is often to a particular Change of the Countenance observed in people before they are seized with an Apoplectic Fit this may perhaps be really owing to some paralytic Affections

Apoplexia

Affection so General in Apoplexy there are Instances where the disorder has come on and the pat could not recollect any previous Symptom. There are some cases where the pat. have said that they were not sensible of being any way indisposed before at least they felt nothing that they thought of any ^{particular} Consequence, and others have been seized wth a Viol^t head Ach and lost the use of their Senses or the Dis. has come on wth great Sickness or Viol. Chol^{ic}. The Sympt. of the fit itself are those ment^d before an entire loss of Sense both External & Internal with all the appearance of profound Sleep with Stertor and an uncommon full Respiration and very deep while at the same time the pulse remains in its natural State or often rather slower than usual the Limbs are Gen. entirely relaxed & the Dis may be considered as only a more Universal palsy proceeding Gen. from a Congest. in the head & a Corruption in the brain whenever the Apoplexy goes off it generally leave the faculties greatly impaired It frequently leaves too a paralytic affection sometimes of one parts and sometimes of another but it generally affects the Tongue - It affects the Faculties of the
Mind

Apoplexia

Mind in many ways but the Loss of Memory is one of the most General there is too a gr. Deg. of Busilanimity often remaining after the Apoplexy and that may be one Reason of the Com. Obocuation that people that are Apoplectic are remarkably apt to shed Tears.

The Apoplexy is a dis. that of all others is the most apt to return. No person is ever Seised with it but is sooner or later cut off unless they will indeed — submit to the greatest Strictness of Regimen

Prognosis

The Danger of an Apoplexy must be estimated from the Attendants and Occasional Causes of the Disease it is in Gen^l to be looked upon as a Very unfavourable Symptom when the pat. Breaks out into cold viscid Sweats when there are strong Convulsions in the Sides or Breasts when the patient is totally insensible to all Stimuli esp. every acid ones as Acid Glisters thrown up. it is — unfortunate to when Acid Glisters are either retained or come off imadately owing to a total failure of the Sphincter of the Anus — It is in Gen. a favourable Appearance w^h there breaks out a Warm Universal Sweat when there is a Copious Discharge of the Urine Somet. the pulses coming on
or

Apoplexia

or the menstrual flux or a Diarrhoea remove the Disease
Any acute fever coming on has the same beneficial
Conseq^t here as in Paloy Spontaneous Vomiting (which
is sometimes the case when the Dis. is induced by plethra
is a favourable Evacuation as is a natural Salivation
unless it be a very Viscid when it may be dangerous.

Bleeding at the nose which somet. takes place to a
Considerable Qty is likewise a very favourable Circumstance

In Gen. where it attacks people in the decline of life
and people that are predisposed to it, it is alw. attended wth Gr^{tt}
immed. danger, there is no saying of its duration the Dis.
may be. The pat. is somet. cut off in a few Hours, somet
in a few minutes but in Gen^t. tis seldom fatal under
a day or two - The Pat. often rem^t in the Apoplectic
State for 3 or 4 days, remains Stupid insensible and
totally Paralytic and then dies

Predisposing Causes

1. There is a Plac mark of Body that always predisposes
to the Dis. and that is a very large head with a short neck
Some people somet. have not so many Vertebrae by one as
peop. com. have

2 People whose faces are uncommonly red and have that
Complexion as if they were half Strangled are predisposed to
this Disorder as those that have that Muddiness of the Eyes
that look like inflamed Eyes when they have no Complaints
in them of any kind

3 And. Predisposing Cause of this Dis. is the decline of
Life. Tis a disease that Seldom attacks young people
but most frequently peo. about 60 -

Apoplexia

Occasional Causes

1. To peo. that are predisposed whatever tends to produce plethora either sanguine or serous may be reckoned as one of the Occas. Causes people that live very luxuriously & flarly that eat very full High Seasoned things peo. that are very sedentary & use no Exercise and peo. whose minds are incessantly employed and flarly Subjects to this Dis we have often observed before that it ever engages the mind deeply is apt to prod. an enceph. Deform. of Bl. to the h^d but what this be the Cause or any o^r it is cert. that a very intense Application of mind is apt to prod. the Capital Dis. of the head. We find many Apoplectic peo. die Apoplectic immed. after eating a full meal & this we may easily suppose may the more readily be prod. by the Compression of the Stom. on the Descending Aorta, Whatever does this must Occasion Stagnation in the Heart & a proportionable Accumulation there & whenever this is this Case there is more an Obstr. to the return of the Venous Bl. to the head this I apprehend is more freq^t of Occa cause than any other
2. Another Cause that is apt to bring on the Apoplexy in peo. w^h are predisposed is any sudden fit of passion. a Violent fit of Anger often does it
3. Whatever tends to overheat the Body and enceph. the Circulation such as acid Stom hard Drinking & hot Baths Insolation every Viol Exercise &c. if along with the Causes that tends to thicken Circulation there be
4. Any such flar. Circumst^s as determine of Bl. to y^e head in Epistaxis as Coughing Laughing, crying, Vomiting, lifting gr Burthens. Somet. it happens in the agonies of Child bearing but women are not so much predisposed to this Dis. as Men

Tis

Apoplexia

It is not uncommon for pregnancy to produce a slight Apople^{ti}fit, such as is extremely seldom fatal but is gen. removed by taking a little Blood. Suppression of usual Evacuations & rarely of any Evacuations that were about the head This often obs. yf. pers. yf. are accustomed to a gr. disc. from the Nose in Conseq. of taking Snuff if they suddenly leave it off often become Apoplectic agⁿ it may be prod.

5. By a sud. Repulsion of the Gouts the Rheumatism or any Cutaneous Disorder

6. This Dis. has been oft. obs. to be Epidemical amongst
amongst people yf. are predisposed to it when very cold weather takes place & esp. when such weather succeed to warm moist Weather

7. It somet. Accomp. yf. Fit of a Remitt or Intermit F. instead of the Cold Fit It happens often in Tertians

8. It is somet. prod. in Conseq. of External Violence such as a Viol. Stroke on the head produces a Fracture or a br. Contusion & thereby all the Sy^{ts} of Apoplexy the Dissection of those yf. have died Apoplectic have gen. exhibited Marks of Congestion or Effusions of a Serous or Bloody kind and Sometimes Tumors and Various kinds of Carousa Loci. But there have been Instances according to the Accounts of Morgagni & Leintards of people who have died Apoplectic yet nothing Apoplectic has appeared in the brain Dr. Willis mentions the same thing

A Thing of Greatest Consequence to determine is wher the Dis. proceeds fr. Sanguine plethora or whether it be attended only with Serous plethora and rather a depressed State of the N. & every practitioner is able to distinguish these 2. We often find in Apoplexy aful and Sanguine Habits with all the Marks of Viol. Determin^t to the head, and such cases to be such must be treated upon the footing of

Apoplexia

of any other Viol. Inflamm. Dis. but this Dis often happens in the Decline of Life when there is no Sanguine Tempt. nothing but a gross Habit and a Torpor of the N. S. Those 2. Gr. Circumst^s ought to be attended to

Cure Indications

1. When there are Marks of Congestion in the head the indication is to take off this Congestion by Evacuations & we are likewise to endeavour to take off the enerv. Decurr. to the head as well as to remove the plethora
2. We are to endeavour to Stimulate the N. System
3. As people do often recover fr. Apoplectic fits but do generally relapse into them again it is of gr. Conseq. for a physician to lay down such a plan of Regimen and Medicine as may be best secure the patient ag^t. a relapse

The first thing to be done when a Person is struck with an apoplexy is to bleed the parts. In many Cases where there are marks of Congest. it is absolutely necessary to bleed largely. if we can open the Jugular Vein it is the best because taking the blood from thence makes the quickest Revolution fr. being near the parts affected. The greatest expectations have been had upon the Effects of Opening the Temporal Artery — but I can't say any thing of it from my own Experience because I have not seen facts enough to determine whether Arteriotomy — or Venesection is best in this Case I acknowledge that I have the greatest expectations from Opening the Jugular, because a greater Quantity may be discharged in the same time than from opening the Temporal Artery but I think that all reasoning a priori upon this Subject is very fallacious the probability however seems to lie on that side — For Indicate 1st Topical Bleeding after Large General bleeding answers Exceedingly well
I have

Apoplexia

I have seen several instances of patients that have been immediately raised by topical bleedings esp. by applying the Cupping Glasses with the Scarificator to the Occiput or by deeply Scarifying the Occiput if the Glass be not at hand I speak here of bleeding only upon the supposition that the Apoplexy is of the sanguine kind then to be sure it is the principal remedy but if the apoplexy be of the Serous kind if there be no sanguine Tinct. no flushed Face no marks of Determination to the head there is no occasion for bleedg. esp. if we take a few ounces and find the pulse sink we must by all means Disist Large repeated bleedg in cases of this kind are of very bad consequences. This has given Occasⁿ to a gen^l. maxim amongst physicians, that bleedg if it does not succeed, always kills. There is no foundation for carrying this principal so far but it is undoubted that in many cases of Apoplexy large repeated bleedings may do harm. when the symptoms of Serous Apoplexy takes place we must relieve the patient some other way

2. We are to endeavour by every means in our power to invite a Determination of Blood to the Extremities, for this purpose

Apoplexia

^{irritating} Emetics are to be thrown up to open the Belly without any regard to the state of the Body whether it be Costive or not, but our View is to bring on a purging ^{irritating} and it is proper here to make use of such as are Acid and Stimulating because unless we do so, they will have no Effect on account of the Insensibility that takes place in the Intestines as well as on the External Surface of the Body. Cathartics are ^{accy} ~~unconv.~~ proper in Apoplexy as soon as the patient is capable of Swallowing any thing if it be the Sanguine Apoplexy they ought to be of the Cooling kind, if the Serous — they ought to be active and stimulat; but of whatever kind they be they must be double as Strong as at any other time for the Reasons just ment^d. For Indie II

3^d In regard to Vomits which are very often proscribed I think the use of them not alw. proper. in all Cases where the Occasional Cause of the Dis. has been Repletion then undoubtedly after bleeding vomiting is necessary when the Dis. does not proceed from such a Cause I think that the Vessels of the head ought to be thoroughly empty before we think of Vomiting but in the Serous Apoplexy Vomiting is of gr. Service

Apoplexia

and gives the most universal Stim to the N.S. of any Remedy whatever

4th Blisters are in gen^l I believe of Gr. Use in every case of the Apoplexy but where that the Apoplexy is of the sanguine kind very large bleedg ought to be premised to the use of them but in Serous Apoplexy the principal Dependence must be had on them Blisters must be applied immedi^{ly} to the head itself Cataplasma & Fomentations must be applied to the Extremes the Legs must be bathed in warm water & strong Friction applied to all the lower Extremes

5th With a view to raise the pat. fr. y^e Fit there are a variety of Stimuli prescribed such as the holding of strong Stimuli to the Nose the putting Caustic Vol. Cork upon the nose & white Hellebore I look upon this as an exceedg dangerous practice An Apop. of any kind in the beginning esp. in the Sanguine Apoplexy I think we ought to have it in view that in Apop. we ought cannot know whether a real Hemorrhage has taken place or not if it has in all Human probability the pat. must die w^t we do for his Relief must be upon the supposition that there is only an Accumulation and not a Rupture and therefore we must avoid

Apoplexia

every thing that would endanger Ruptures when there is an over distention of the Vessels what would not produce an Effusion at another time will produce it then & such an Effusion we know makes the case desperate And there are su^{ts} Inst. not only in Apoplexy but in Epilepsy where externae Applications to the nose have produced Viol. Sneezing and the pat. has been killed immed. at the same time after Congestion has been taken off any thing that prod^s a discharge by the nose or even that Occasions a Gentle Sneezing may be extremely proper when Stim. come to be safe with regard to other Stim. that are often applied one is under a necessity of making use of them but I don't think that any^{one} good person at all suppose that by the use of a Caustic to y^e head or Soles of the feet we are able to excite the pat. so far as to show some syst of feeling it is of no Conseq. at all in removing the Dis. If it can't be removed by the rem^t I mentioned just now bleeding particularly and pediluvia I have never seen it removed in —

Consequences of such Stim. and I am persuaded that when the Stim. are excessively Strong they often rather do mischief the Dis. with sometimes continue many hours and sometimes many Days and the patient will notwithstanding recover by the use of Cathartics and such

Apoplexia

external Remedies tend to increase the Disturbance to the feet and thus the Congestion will gradually be taken off but by the sudden application of Stim. in the beginning such an increased Impetus will be again given to the Circulation as — shall produce real Haemorrhage of the Brain and then the Case is desperate.

6th — in Cases that appear very Desperate such as will not give way to bleeding or any of the means before ment^d — there is I think an Operation which ought to be tried it never is tried but by Chance it may be of Service to the patient and it can't do him any Mischief and that is the Application of the Trepan every one knows the propriety where the Dis. proceeds from External Violence but I speak of it now as arising from an internal Cause The patient undoubtedly often dies of a real Extravasation now if this Extravasated matter whether Blood or Serum is Evacuated its Certainly possible he may recover

The Apoplexy whether from External or internal Causes somet. attended with Vomitting

Apoplexia

but in this case a Vomit should not be given
nor should it be encouraged by warm water as it
is only symptomatic from the Affection of the
Brain —

7. With Respect to Regimen the first thing
we are to do when we come to a Pat. in a Fit of the
Apoplexy is to put him in an Erect posture, & the
head sh^d be immedi. Shaved esp. if it be of the
Sanguine kind the Collar likewise should be
made perfectly loose — For Indicat III

8 As to endeavour to prevent the Return of
the Disorder we must avoid plethora and the
Inflam. Diath. of the blood — This is beat down
by gd. Abstinence in p^t. of eating and Drinking
and a good Deal of Exercise not such a degree of
it as shall Occasion a Viol. Com. in the
System to keep up a reg. free perspiration If there
is a Deep & Sanguine plethora a Milk & Veg —
Dietary ought to be used and every thing that is
less nutritive But if the Pat. will not Submit
to such a Reg the only thing that can be done is to
make use of frequent Evacuation We must advise
to bleed fr. time to time & to keep the Belly open esp. in the Spring

Apoplexia

Autumn & at other times as the signs of plethora indicate likewise of Gr. In part. to keep the feet pleasantly warm so as to produce always a perspiration. —

Q But wth the Dis. proves fr. Atonia & a serous plethora a more Cordial & invigorating Diet is necessary and pleasantly whatever strengthens the N. power In this case too the Evacuations that are found most serviceable for preserving fr. a future Attack are those by Issues and Setans an Issue in the head or a Setan in the neck are proper as a preservative in the case of Apoplexy we are only to consider that when once it is put in it must be continued for life because it can't be taken out wth out the greatest Danger it somet. happens that they will cease of themselves to run for a time, but this is attended with bad Conseq. and when we find it we must put ano^r in its place for as I said before if we can't get people to Submit to Exercise & Diet Evacuations must be Substituted in their place NO. when there is a Torpor of the N. & a cold phlegmatic habit Tonic Med. that tend to strengthen & brace up System are prop. in this way Bitters are prop. the Bark and the Cold Bath may be Extrem. prop. but this you see is only in case of near Impairment

The answering of this Indication then in short

Apoplexia

is this in the Sanguine Apop. the prophylax depends upon prop. Evac. & Cooling Regimen. In the serous Stimulating such as the Bark Valerian Horse Radish Mustard Strong Friction & crad in either of them those that can afford it w^d. do well to go to a warm Climate and a Climate where the seasons are more Steady because a change of weather is apt to bring on an apoplectic fit on those who are disposed but before I conclude I will ment. this flar fact fr Lintend he speaks of a pson who for And^d Dis. was bled 3 or 4 times then took a vomit & Cathartic both of wch operated well and the day after was seized with an apoplexy and died - this I look upon as remarkable because Evacuations are the most proper method undoubtedly for preserving fr. ap. Dis.

Authors

Boerh. with N. Swartens Commentary Morgagni de Crasis and Sicutus Morborum Wilson who has given a full Acco^t of the Dissection of those who have died of this Disease

Class IV

Spasm

Gen. A

Epilepsia

Muscularium Convulsio cum Sopor (Cullen).

The Epilepsia Consists of the Loss of all sense both internal and External with Convulsive Contractions and Agitations of Body. This is a Dis. that returns by Paroxysms and sometimes the Paroxysms observe a periodical Return It is Gen^l a Chronic dis. but it is also somet. of that Durⁿ Boerhaave takes into his Definitions its being of certain periods but the Pat^{is} somet. Cutt off in the first paroxysm. that sometimes it Returns therefore this should not enter into the Definitions for a Definition should Consist only of Constants and apparent phenomena

I shall treat more particularly of Epilepsy because it is the principle of all Convulsive Diseases - I shall omit more of the others.

History

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History of the Disease

It is of consequence of Dis: of this kind to be acquainted not only with the Symptoms in the Fit, but also with the Symptoms that precede it; because in these Dis: that come on by Paroxysms all that we can do must be done immed: before the Fit comes on. It is a very common Thing both in Epileptic & Apoplectic Cases - immed: after the Fit is over to order Bleeding Cathartics and other Med: which serve only to weaken the patient with: having any other Effect. But if we can discover that this Fit is approaching then is the proper Time to use Remedies.

Epilepsies sometimes come on with: any proceed: of Symp: but in gen: there are certain Symptoms that shew 'em to be coming on & which often continue a Day or 2. These Sy: are a gen: Lassitude over the whole Body, a heavy pain in the Head a want of that clearness of Conception which the pat. has at other Times. The Sleep is disturbed with frightful Dreams; somet the pat does not Sleep at all and sometimes he is uncommonly Sleepy; has Vertigo and an unusual Dimness of Sight; a Tinnitus Aurium a Palpitation of the Heart an Inflammation of the Præcordia an Interruption of Breathing great Flatulency a Coldness of the Extrem. a Tremor Spasm or a kind of Pain and Tittillation of the Limbs there is a great Discharge of Urine

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a fixed Look and what is very particular the patient often feels a bad smell when there is no external Body to prod. such a smell somet. there is a Nausea. Sometimes an immoderate app^{te}. somet. nocturnal pollutions, somet. a Salivation and J^{sho?} have ment^d before that there is often a previous failure of memory; Somet. the Countenance is flushed & at other Times unusually pale. I don't say that all these Symptoms do take place where there are any preced^g Symp^{ts} but gen^l speaking a good many of 'em do take place.

The Sy^{ts} that more immed. precede a fit are Vertigo, —
Flashings of diff^t Colours bef. the Eyes somet. the appearance of a small Spark increases into a gr^{ss} flash, there is a remarkable Sensation that gen. precedes the Fit and that is that w^{ch} pat. — feels it in its progress arise from a particular pt^l of the Body which he thinks like to a breeze of wind & feels it in its progress ascending till it comes ab^t the Stomach and then he becomes insensible and falls down This has been call'd the Aurora Epileptica & it frequently arises from some pt^l of the lower extrem. And it is said that if its progress can be stopped by a tight Ligature or a tight compression made in the pt^l between where it arises & the Stomach that

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then the Epileptic Fit may be prevented for that time. This Sensatⁿ of the Aura is s.^d Sometimes to be felt in some degr. for several days before the Fit comes on. The pat. generally falls down with a cry & then remembers nothing more of what passes Thersy.^d during the Fit are various. There is no possibility of describ^g the various Contractions and convulsive motions of the Muscles of the Body. The Eyes are gen^l fixed; The palpebras are intirely open and the pupil much dilated tho' exposed to the greatest light and that is the surest Sign that it is an Epileptic Fit. This Dis. has often been counterfeited & from External appearances, it is impossible for us to know whether it is an Imposition or not for many of these peop. have the power of resist^g any external Stim. whatever even red hot Iron; of which a Discovery can not be made but by those means just ment^d; they bring a strong Light near the eye and if the Fit is counterfeited then the pupil will contract as its motions are not under the power of the will; but if it is a real Epileptic Fit the pupil will remain dilated tho' exposed to the greatest light. There are alternate Convulsions of the Muscles succeeding one another with great Velocity at which time there is gen^l: a locked Jaw & at the same time there are such Convulsions of the Muscles ab^t the Mouth

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especially those of the lower Jaw that there is often great Danger of the Tongues being bit thro' unless gd care is taken to prevent it when the pat. is first seized with it the Convulsions are strongest act. the Feet; he bites much and gnashes with his Teeth. V. Swieten says he has seen the Dentes Molares of a young Girl broke to pieces by the Violence of these Motions. It is attended with Tension and Inflat. of the Belly. The Urine, Faeces and Semen are discharged Involuntarily; all which shew similar strong agitations of the Internal parts. The Head is turned round in a strange manner. The Arms—Hands & Fingers have all the motions of Extension Flexion and Rotation, and as the Thumb has more and stronger Flexor Muscles and Muscles that draw it towards the Hand than the other Fingers hence it is strongly drawn towards the hollow of the Hand which many acc. a sign of a strong paroxysm and because they see that as the Paroxysm abates the Hand opens they therefore endeavour with gd violence to draw back the Thumb in the Vigour of the Paroxysm and thus by endeavouring to overcome the force of the convulsed muscles by a greater force they often br. on very troublesome pains in the Hands that continue a long time. It can be no hurt indeed to endeavour slowly to open the

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Hand; but to use the Violence as some do is pernicious. The app^e of the Face is very various, sometimes flushed sometimes livid and all the veins distended with Bl. Nooning at the Mouth is a com. attend^g Symp. The p. is small & quick but in the Fit it is often str and Irreg. There is great straining in Breathing but at the same time diff^r fr. the snoring of Apoplexy. When the Fit goes off the Pulse grows stronger & fuller, the Breathing becomes free and there is less Stertor. After the Fit the part. gon. remains for a considerable Time. comatose and extremely Languid and disturbed with heavings of the Head Duels of all the Senses and Failure of Memory. These are the com Conseq^s. However — some who are accustomed to have the Fit are quite well immedi. after they are over and remain so till the next attack. The Return of the Fit is very uncertain sometimes once a year sometimes — Monthly observing reg. the Course of the Moon. At other Times they come on twice in every 24 Hours. There are some Instances of all the Sy.^s q^d com. precede it, being present and yet the Fit has not come on at that period but this is very rare. Some people, but it is very uncommon, have all the other Sy.^s of Epilepsy but are conscious at the same time of a pain in the Head and Back. Very few die in Epileptic Fits. Aulus calls an Epilepsy both

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an Acute and a Chronic Dis. The pat. is sometimes cut off in the first Fit and then it is an Acute Dis.

Predisponent Causes

I. An hereditary Disposition may be reckoned a predisposing Cause. It appears very extraordinary that the Semina of the Dis. sho^d be latent in the Constitution for many years, & then exert itself yet so it is, that those hereditary Epilepsies will frequently first manifest themselves about the time of puberty and some it happens in this as in other hereditary Disorders that it passes by or lies Dormant in the immediate Child and appears in the Grand Child and when Hereditary it gen. comes on at the Age of Puberty so when it proceeds from an^r Cause it gen. goes off at that time.

II. Another Antecedent Cause at least a Circumstance which predisposes to its Youth Infancy or Childhood. It is a Dis. if never almost incurs in old age or in any advanced period of life unless from some violent external Cause But in Infancy it is extremely common especially during the time of Teething which is a Time of a remarkable Mobility of the System.

III. A very relaxed State of the Body and remarkable

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Sensibility of the N. S. predispose to the Disorder At the same Time it must be allowed that many of them are Epileptic discover no particular Sensibility or Mobility of the System but on the contrary are people remarkably torpid & sometimes even stupid, but it must be consid. that even the stupidity is often a Consequence of the Dis. for when it remains longit gen. induces this, and a lively Genius with a mobile System (which gen. go to g.) is for the most part impaired by the long continuance of the Disorder.

Occasional Causes.

- I. External Violence done to the H. as wounds Contusions &c.
- II. Whatever induces a preternat. St. in the Brain as Inflamm.^{ns} Effusions Abscesses Excrescencies &c But the great Disideratum in this as well as in other disorders of the h. is what there is particular in one Effusion or in one Tumor existing in the Organum that shall produce one Dis. of the h. and not ano^r. Epilepsy or Palsy and not apoplexy. No attempt has been made to distinguish this nor indeed, perhaps, wo^d. it be a Matter of particular Consequence in practice if it co^d. be distinguished.
- III. Plithora and Determinations to the h. so^r. in Consequence of a Suppression of usual Evacuations so much in Conseq. of a full manner of living and a sedentary Life. It is

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in the way prob. induced as a System attending pregnant Women tho they have it at no other Time. The Compresⁿ often produces Stagnation in some Degree which produces a Stop to the Venous Bl. returning fr. the head. In the same way Intense Study amongst other Effects it has independant of its Effects on the Lenfium commune it evidently causes a Determination of Bl. to the head with appⁿ from the heavy Oppression p^a ab^t the h^d and Flushings of the Face and Swellings of the Veins ab^t the head. A stop of any usual cutaneous Discharges is in the same way a very frequent occasional Cause of the Dis. especially the stoppage of the Discharge behind the Ears of Children by Violent applicons such Suppressions induce Plethora and this induces the Epilepsy tho sometimes indeed the Suppression may induce Epilepsy in Consequence of the altered Determin. of the acrid stimulating Matter. What ought to be discharged by the Skin is turned inwards.

IV. Whatever makes a very viol. & sudden Impression on the N.S. will often produce it in the predisposed as Excess of Venery tho there are Inst^s at the same time of People who have got rid of the Fits by being married in this Case it may be

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thought to be induced in Conseq. of the Suppression of the seminal Evacuations. Amongst other strong Impressions on the N. S. — the Paroxysm is often brought on by violent passions violent — Tickling sudden Noises Brights pains and looking down from gr heights.

V This Dis. is somet. communicated by Infection. A Communic. is carried on in a way we cannot easily explain but we generally refer it to that principal of Imitation in the human Species so remarkable. There is a propensity in us to imitate whatever makes a strong Impression on us. Every person must be sensible of this tendency and must have seen it upon diff. Occasions. Nobody w^{ill} I believe in this Case suppose that there are Effluvia arising from the person in the Fit to — communicate the Disorder in the way that Contagious Dis. are propagated. But that people y^e are predisposed to the Dis. are often seized with an Epileptic Fit upon seeing others in it is an unquestionable Fact; and it is a Circumst^{ce} that ought much to be attended to that when any person is Epileptic in a Family Care sho^d. be taken that all persons sho^d. be kept out of his Sight that have had the Dis. before or that have any peculiar Mobility in y^e Syst. that predisposes 'em to it. Every one knows how much y^e is the Case with hysteric women, That

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the Convulsive motions they fall into set all the women near them into the same. This is obs. in all Hospitals whenever an hysterical woman is got into a ward.

VI. Any Obj. \dot{y} once affected the person exceedingly so as to br. on the Dis. will ever after prove an exciting Cause. N. Swieten mentions an Instance of an Epilepsy bro^t on a Child by a \dot{g}^d Dog jumping on her. Ever after the Sight of the Dog would bring on the paroxysm. By \dot{y} means \dot{y} particular Law of our Constitution, the Law of Habit comes to be reckoned amongst \dot{y} occasional Causes of the paroxysm.

VII. Epilepsy is freq. a Sympathetic affection. We may distinguish a Sympathetic Epilepsy fr. an Idiopathic — in the way. That an Idiopathic prev. fr. Dis. within the Cranium: a Sympathetic takes place only in Conseq^t of some Morbid affection of some other pt^t of the Body. A variety of Stim. applied to other pt^t of the Body often bring it on but the most common of these is Teething in Childⁿ & it is a Dis. that is most com. fatal to Childⁿ. If we look into the Bills of Mortality we shall find the most Numerous Lists of any to be Convulsions. In large Cities esp. very \dot{g}^d numbers of Childⁿ are carr^d. off in this way

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A great variety of Affections of the Alimentary Canal will likewise somet. prod. Epilepsy. Epileptic Fits are sometimes too connected with Hysteria. Somet. it is Symptomatic in Fevers but more partic. in the sm. pox at the time of the Eruption or immed. bef. the Erupt.ⁿ & their coming on then is gen.^y a favorable Sym. It is very feld. but $\frac{1}{2}$ after $\frac{1}{2}$ years of the distinct kind & feel with good Matter. These Fits are oft. Symptomatic wth Wounds Somet. but very rarely in the Gout for they feld. hap. in advanced years. Somet. it is Symptomatic in an Intermit.^t Fever Somet. in conseq. of a carious Bone somet. fr a compression of a partlar Nerve as by a Tremor; Somet. in conseq. of acrid Med.^s taken into the Stomach poisons, Misch fr. a Nurse after a viol. Fit of passion the Child is healthy by such Misch somet. thrown into a viol. Diarrhea somet. if predisposed to Epilepsy this often brings it on.

VIII. The predisposed oft. have it after a storm of Thunder & Light.ⁿ We gen.^y find that peop. of a mobile System are remarkably affected by change of weather & even before to our perception any change is come on. In this way Epilepsy is connected with the change of the Moon. So.^d it is periodical not foll.^y the course of the Moon but owing to some latent Cause but Epilepsy is often found to attend the full and

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New Moon.

IX. There is a cause ment. by Lances which is perhaps a very common one and that is unwholesome Diet. He relates that it was epidemic after a gr Famine and ascribes it to the unwholesome Diet used at that Time.

Proximate Cause.

As to this we are much in the Dark. we can only say that it seems to depend upon a particular Constitution of the Brain or Sensorium Commune or whatever is the source of Sensation. But what is the peculiar Modification of the Brain that produces Epilepsy & why it does not palsy we cannot tell. In palsy the power of motion is intirely left but the Muscles remain sensible. Again in Epilepsy the power of motion is viol. but the power of feeling & sensation is quite gone, but notwithstanding that these powers are distinct they are both communicated by the same Instrument or Nerve.

The Epilepsy at first tho't seems sometimes to be Sympathetic because we think we see the affection begin in some Distant p't. fr. the Brain & yet the proximate Cause may be really in the Brain & therefore the Disease truly Idiopathic.

The Epilepsy has certainly gr affinity wth Hysteria. They are both attended with sensibility of the System & Hysteric Fits

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are truly of the Epileptic kind. The Difference is that the Hysteric Fits are only Symptomatic of an affection of the Alimentary Canal & are attended with no bad Eff^s on the Mental powers whereas in the Epilepsy when it is Idiopathic there is not one Case in 2 but hurts or impairs the Mental powers.

Effects.

1. The Effects which Epilepsy produces upon the Faculties of the Mind are very remarkable. The loss of Memory is the most so; in Conseq. of that the Judg^t. becomes impaired. It has remarkable Effect too to take off that Vivacity which people liable to this Disease are possessed of in a very remarkable Degree and not only this but it produces a remarkable Stupidity & even at length Idiotism.
2. It has somet. the Effect of prod^g apoplexy most people w^h die of Epilepsy die apoplectic. Somet. it prod^s paralytic affect^s. Of this there are numberless Instances.
3. Deafness is not an uncommon Conseq. of Epilepsy.
 - A. It often prod^s accidental Deformities & bad Diseases w^h are merely the Eff. of viol. agitation of the Mus^s during the Time of the paroxysms. In Child^{ren} it very frequently prod^s these Deformities. Somet. too it produces Disorders that are the Consequences of violent Spasm and a variety of cutaneous

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Appearances arising from Effusion. Somet. you will find very frequently indeed esp. in child: red Effus.^{ns} upon diff. parts of the Skin if. are merely in Conseq. of the Spasm Somet. it will produce even real Dislocations.

This Dis. is alw most dang. when it is Idiopathic & wⁿ it is hereditary in the System. In short wⁿ it dep. upon any predisponent Cause existing in the Habit. It has often been intirely removed by a variety of Cutaneous Eruptions. Those that most gen^{lly} remove it are serous Discharges behind the Ears. Like many other Diseases it is often removed at the time of Puberty owing to a total alteration in the System not merely to a greater firmness as has been supposed.

We find that Scrophula often goes off at this age & from the resemblance bet. Epilepsy & Scrophula with regard to some of the predisponent Causes & also the Occasional — some peop. have imagined that it depends upon a Strumous State of the Brain. The Resemblance between these 2 Dis.^s of going off at the time of Puberty in being Dis.^s that are often connected together with the same Habit of Body with the same Laxity of System that when we find Epilepsy we generally find a Scrophulous & Strumous Swellings. And besides this the remarkable Changes in both at

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the new and full Moon. From these Resemblances it has been supposed by some that this Dis. dep. upon the same State of the Brain. But this is a mere Theory for there is nothing appears unnatural in the Brain of Epileptics by Dissections more than others.

Epilepsy is sometimes cured by Intermitt.ⁿ somet. by com. Infl. F. s. The Intermitt.ⁿ that most gen. removes it are Tertians & Quartans. somet. it is removed by Diarrhaeas by Copious Sweats & Discharge of urine. It is s^d to be removed most difficultly when the Intervals between the Paroxysms are long than when they are short. I have known Inst.^s of people that by frequent returns of Epilepsy have been absolute Idiots who upon its being removed have recovered the use of their Faculties again.

Cure.

Indications

As we are Ignorant of the proximate Cause of the Disease, the Indications can only refer to the predisponent and occas.ⁿ Causes & to the Sy^s y.^t are actually present.

Indicatⁿ 1st To Correct the Predisponent Cause

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especially that peculiar Mobility & Laxity of the Syst. with which at least we find the predisponent Cause to be connected.

II. To Remove the exciting occasional Cause.

III. To prevent the Fit when approaching and with as it is known by Syst. it is very often in our power to do when it was not in our power radically to cure the Dis.

IV. what is to be done to raise the patient out of the Fit.

Indication. I.

The first Indication laid down is to correct the predisponent Cause. The predisposing Causes before enumerated are a Hereditary Disposition a Congenial Disposition Infancy or Childhood a Relaxed Habit of Body a wrong Conformation of the brainium whether from the Difficulty of delivery or otherwise and remarkable acuteness of parts.

A general View of Cure which we may have in this as in many other Nervous Diseases is to bring on a Total Change of the Syst. with^t any view at any particular change. This is a View which we have often in many Diseases & it somet. succeeds somet. not. It is really acting in the Dark but if it be done with judt^t it may be often

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of Service it can do no mischief.

As to a wrong Conformation of the Cranium it often takes it rise from the straitness of the Mothers Pelvis or the rude Hands of an unskilful Accoucheur, and if it be not corrected immediately after Birth it remains for ever incurable. The only thing that remains to be done is to correct the relaxed Habit with which we find the pre-disposant Causes — Connected.

Bark. Now for bracing the System the Bark is generally prescribed somet. by itself & often joined with Valerian. This is often found to be particularly serviceable when the Dis. returns periodically to give it a few days before the parox.^m is expected. The Bark must here be consid.^d as acting as a gen^l. Strengthenor and Bracer of the System.

Valerian this has been long in great Repute I have seen sev.^d Inst.^s myself where Epileptic Fits have been rend.^d much milder and 3 or 4 Cases that have been absolutely cured by this medicine. One Case particularly in the Infirmary of an Epilepsy of 10 or 12 years standing that was cured by giving Valerian in large Doses from ℥ss to ℥j of the powder in a Day. In the trifling Doses in which it is gen^l. given it has no Efficacy at all. But it is a very good Med. if given in large Doses. It has an Effect to open the Belly but we cannot ascribe its curing the Disease

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to this Because other Laxations have no such power.

Miseto. This ano^r medicine of the same kind could^d as acting as a Tonic.

It was in high Reputation some time ago, but it is much now neglected and little dependance is to be had upon it.

Besides these there are a variety of other Tonics that are much celebrated by some. The metallic preparations seem in many Cases to ans^r very well. I have now seen few^r Inst^s of the good Effect of the,

Cuprum Ammoniacale. A patient in the clinical ward 3 years ago seems to have been intirely cured by it. There is now a pat^t in the Infirmary to whom I gave gr^s of this med. to excite a little Nausea. I have increased the Dose to gr^s iijss and since he has taken it there is a great change in the appear^e of the Disorder. Somet^e, for 10 or 12 Days he is intirely free of the Fit & somet^e has only a slight Fit with^t the loss of his Senses. Tho I have ment^d the above med^s as med^s that tend to brace the Syst. yet I cannot say that their Effects depend atlog^r upon this. I really think some of them to be w^t we call Specifics.

To the Disgrace of our profession many superstitious Meas^s are still retained in most of the Dispensatories of Europe such as pulv^r, Cranii humani & partic^l the Skull of

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a Man that died a violent Death. The Pyony Root was likewise highly celebrated and it was s^d. to Cure the Dis. by hanging it abt^t the nat. Neck. The Unguata alus &c However the Med. tho in significant in themselves had perhaps some good Eff. because y^e were never given by themselves but alw. with the Testacea Now in the Epilepsy of Childⁿ one prin^t occasional Cause seems to be a morbid acidity in the Stom: I shall not say but in many Cases these strange Medicines may act upon the Mind & so have been of Service.

Indicatio II. is to remove the occasional Cause. Plethora is unquestionably a freq^t exciting Cause of the Paroxysm & here a proper Regimen & Exercise are of use. In the same way.

2. Bleeding often comes to be proper. It is necessary in a plethoric Habit esp^{ly} and it is s^d. that somet. repeated Bleed^s have cured the Dis. I cannot say that I have ever seen an Epilepsy cur'd by bleeding but I think what indicates it in many Cases is an apparent increased Determinatⁿ of Bl. to the Head previous to the fit. Many people I have seen that for 24 Hours and sometimes longer before the fit have had their Face flushed, the Veins of the neck all swell a Trinitas aurium Head Ach Torpor and all the apparent Marks of increased Determination to the Head.

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In such a Case I think bleeding is evidently indicated
At the same time I must say that in many Cases the
Paroxysm has come on notwithstanding the Bleeding
But I am sure that in some Instances the paroxysms
have not come on for that time and when it has I had
reason to think that it was much milder than it w^d
have been if the precaution had not been used.

Dr. Sydenham expresses himself in a very extraordinary
Manner upon this Subject 'Tis amazing That a man of
his uncommon Sagacity & experience sh^d allow such —
strong ascription to escape him with regard to the Cure
of some Dis^r which Universal Experience will not justify.
He speaks of this as a Dis which in Case of adults may be
alw. cured by repeated Bleedings & Stomachic Electuaries
Now this method by Evacuation has been tried repeatedly
and there are but few Instances where the Dis^r has been
cured by it. It is certain that in some Cases it makes
the Disorder much worse. It is a Rem. pretty universal
for Children's Epilepsies esp. in Case they are Teething
& then to be sure it cannot be amiss to take a little
Blood by Leeches But alw. to have Recourse to it —
with^o any Regard to the Habit of the Body of Child

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is a very absurd practice. I think too that Bleeding immediately after the paroxysm is not proper if it be ever proper it is ~~in~~ before the paroxysm. I know nothing that can justify ~~in~~ Bleeding here but the Fits recurring very frequently. There is however another Case in which bleeding is proper & that is when the Epilepsy comes upon pregnant Woman They are rarely seized with Epilepsy but when y are Bleeding is gen. suff.^t to remove the Dis.

2. Vomits are very useful where y^e exciting Cause of the Dis. is a Stagnation of the Stom. & Prime Vie. It is imagined & I believe with Reason y^t the giving sm. Doses of Emet. Tart. so as to excite Nausea & gentle Spitting might prevent the Paroxysm. There is occasion to suspect in all periodic Cases that the prox. Cause of y^e Dis. is connected with some morbid Indispositⁿ in the Prime vie because we freq^t find that Vomits will remove them. All Intermitt^t Fevers periodic Head aches &c are often removed by Emetics. De Haen mentions 2 Instances of the good Eff. of Vomiting in preventing Epileptic Fits & both were Cases of Pregnant Women. However when there is a Determinⁿ of the Bld. to the Head & accumulation there the use of Emetics must be attended with Danger because

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during the Operation of Vomiting the Flow of Bl. to the Head is increased.

B. The Ancients used Strong Cathartics in the Cure of the Epilepsy for they consid. it as a Disorder happening to Phlegmatic Habits as it attacks such more freq. than others w^h there are Solides in the primæ viæ to be sure they are indicated but when no such appear^{ce} take place they are improper. Modern Practitioners make no use of Strong Cathartics. The Belly is only to be kept Open by gentle Laxatives.

A. The Evacuations principally to be depended on are the serious Evacuations by the use of Blisters, Issues, Setans.

There are a great many Inst.^s of the good Eff. of these in Totally removing the Dis. Dr. Willis mentions an Inst. which shews the good Eff.^s of Drawing from the head. A person in an Epileptic Fit fell into the Fire & burnt himself very much. An Ulcer was formed & during the Time of the Discharge from that the Epilepsy ceased. We find many o^r Inst.^s intirely similar to this. It was a Practice universal among the Ancients & continues

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to this Day among the Asiatics to use ^{of actual} Caustery but I don't know any advantage it has above the Potential Caustery or any other Disch. of the like kind. This Dis. has been known to be prod. by an old Issue being acco^d to dry up & from the drying up of an old Ulcer or of a running behind the Ears in Children. Wⁿ it arises from any of these Causes then opening an Issue as near the sp.^t as possible is the most proper Cure.

5. 2^d Class of Med.^s is the Anthelmintic w^h wounds are suspected. In this way it is s^d that somet. a variety of chetalic Preparat^{ns} have cured the Dis. The Preparations of Tin & A. &c. Some have gone so far as to recommend a mercurial Salivation I have known it tried in a few Instances but not with any Eff. at all tho' I rather apprehend it did mischief & must do mischief if carr^d to any length on Acct^t of its Effects in relaxing & debilitating the System.

6. In Children w^h Dis. is sp. acidity the Testacea are the best Remedy.

7. When the Dis. proc. sp. a Spasm in the Alimentary Canal as it often does wⁿ connected with Hysteria in y^e Case all Antispasmod. Med.^s become proper. what is in greatest

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Reputⁿ and I believe deservedly is Musk. Opium may likewise be used with the same view, but then it must be consid^d - that its Eff^s are term^d. & Epilepsy is a Chronic Dis. & y^t a long contin^d use of Opiates certainly tend to weaken the N. S. & I don't know there are any Ins^s of Epilepsy being cured by 'em. However fr. my own Experience I know that in the Epilepsy of Childⁿ owing to a particular exciting Cause Opiates are the best Remedy that can be applied. Wⁿ if Dis. is in Conseq^s of Teething after the Plethora is removed & Morbid acidity by the Pectacea an Opiate is the best Remedy that can be given and I suppose that in every Case w^h the Epilepsy is in Conseq^s of a vivid Stimulus in the System it will ans^r. Another Antispasmodic much recom^d by Authors is of Oleum Animale with rectified Sp^t of Harts horn.

I have not had an Opportunity of seeing this Med. tried But I believe it is seldom given in this Country The Hyoscyamus is much recom^d by Dr. Stork with the same view & I dare say it may sometimes be useful to give a sudden Shock to the Constitution.

8. - Wⁿ the fits are Periodic and proceed from any

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particular part of the Body in that Case the Paroxysm may be often stopped by the applicat.ⁿ of a Ligature immed. above of part. If a strong Ligature be applied in time it stops the Fit sometimes. In y^e Case too if are many — Inst^s where the Disorder has been cured by acid Stimulating Med.^s such as Blisters above the Part. In such Cases the Artists use the actual Cautery. The opening of an Issue immed. above the part where there is the Seatⁿ of the Aura Epileptica has likew. been often attended with good Success. There is an Inst. in the Med. Expts of a Woman 30 years of age who had had an Epilepsy 12 y^s and was cured by cutting the lower part of the Gastric Muscles when a cartilaginous Subst. which adhered to the N. was taken out. It is recom.^d by Léntaud to cut the Nerve in such Cases which I believe in some Cases might be well enough where the N. can be reached.

Q. When the Epilepsy proceeds from Teething any thing that makes the Teeth cut easy is certainly proper. Lancing the Gums has often exceeding good Eff^t in this way. The Incision should be made crucial, but it should not be

Epilepsia.

done till the Teeth are ready to come out, if it be the
Skin will close again and form a Cicatrix which will
be much more difficult to be got thro than before. I
may add too, That if the Child is Plethoric bleeding
is proper. In the Time of Teething there is always more
or less of the Inflam.^y Diathesis and it is alm. the only
Time that it prevails in Infants and where that is the case
Bleeding is proper. But it should be done sparingly. Next
to this it is proper to keep an Issue in the Shoulders or
a Sun and to keep the Belly open by the Use of the
Tartacea for correcting the Morbid Acidity which is the
Const. attendant of Epilepsy. Keeping the Belly open
is particularly indicated by this Circumstance that
we generally find if Children at the time of Teething
have a looseness it is seldom succeeded either by Tr.
or Epilepsy. obs. that keeping a Child's Belly open
is not like keeping the Belly of an Adult open
for Children in Health have 2 or 4 Stools a Day.

Indication III.

The 3^d Indic. is to prevent the Fit when we know of its
approach. This we often can discover by some preceding

Epilepsy.

Syst. In all Dis. of the nervous kind that proceed periodically it is of great Consequence to break the Habit for a Dis. if^t affects the N. S. if it goes on for a certain time wth the orig^l Cause is quite ceased, will contin. to go on in conseq. of the Law of Hab. which is peculiar to the Syst. If we can then by any means break the Habit if the occas^l Cause be removed we cure the Dis. —

Now the Med^s com^{ly} given for y^e purpose are y^e Antispasmod^s to take off the Tension of the System. There are a variety of them & some will succeed at one time & some at ano^r. & at other Times none will succeed. The most powerful are,

1. *Musk*. I have kn. this sev^l Times to prevent the Fit but when given always in the same Doses it loses its Eff^t for w^{ch} Reason the Dose sho^d be gradually increased — But then it becomes very costly and the worst is we seld^y get it genuine.
2. *Aether* has likewise some very good Eff^s in prevent^g the approach of a Paroxysm.
3. *Opium* has undoubtedly the same Eff^t but for a Reason ment^d before I wo^d not recom^d it to be much used. I have joined Musk & Opium with very good Eff^s & L^l q^{ty} x or xv.

Epilepsy.

has made the Musk sit easier upon the Stomach.

A. When there is time to allow of Frictions & Fomentos to the Extremities they are proper.

5. White makes a sudden and deep Impressⁿ upon the Mind will sometimes have gr^e Eff. in preventing the Fits but the Eff. is very ambiguous for somet. it will bring on the Fit immediately.

6. The Vol. Alk. has been somet. used for preventing the fit but I am not very fond of it. I rather choose Emolient Med^s on Acc^t of the Mobility of the N. S.

7. A variety of Med^s have been recom^d by some partic the smook of Tobacco which occasions a disagreeable Sensation to peop. not accustomed to it & often vomit^s.

8. I have kn. 2 or 3 Inst^s of the Fits being prevented by the putting a piece of Iron in to the mouth so as to keep the Teeth separate & wide. I kn. a gent who kept it off some years by this Means. I imagine it has Eff. by the Disagreeable Sensatⁿ it occasⁿ in the mouth & by preventing the locked Jaw wch is the first Symptom in Epilepsy But wh^{et} it prevents the Fit or not it is highly proper for ano^r Reason for it prevents the Tongue from

Epilepsy.

being bit which it very often is in the Time of γ . Paroxysm to a very great Degree.

There is a remark. Int. ment. by D. Haen of an Epilepsy where the Pat. had the Fits very frequently but it was found that by diverting the attentiⁿ the Fits co^d. be prevented. He was alw. seized with the Fit w^h. in a st of Sleep & if he co^d. be kept awake it prevented the accessⁿ of it. D. Haen obs^d. that this Sleep was not natural but attended with a kind of Stertor as in apoplexy & he tho^t. this Stertor was owing to a Stim. on the Brain & that theref. w^h. took off this Stertor & produced natural Sleep w^d. have an Eff. to prevent the Fit. Instead then of keeping the Pat. awake w^h. was only a temporary relief he gave him Ld. to take off the Irritation by this means he procured a natural Sleep & prevented the Fit.

Indication IV.

Is to raise γ Pat. from the Fit but in gen. this is not a mat. of Course because it is feld. they die in the Fit its. But in Children where the Fit is very severe & there is Danger there it is necef. to do somewhat to put a Stop to the Fit.

1. The most effectual Rem. is to put the Child into a Warm Bath.

Epilepsy.

2^d Where this cannot be done we must use Toment^{ns} and Emollient Clysters.

3^d It has been recom^d by some to blow Smoak of Tobacco in to the Mouth & to make use of other Stimulants, — but such applicat^{ns} are highly improper & gen. make the Fit more secure. Every thing that is applied ought to be of the Antispasmodic relaxing kind.

4. The Jaws sh^d always to be kept open by at least — putting in a piece of soft wood

5. It is a com. Pract. but I don't think it a good one to open the Fingers during the Fit, it will certainly weaken & relax the muscles & I don't kn. what good it will do.

Authors

You will find the best Collection of Observations upon this Disorder in Van Swieten.

Chorea. Sancti Viti

This is a Dis. which one may either consid. as a Convulsion or a paralytic one, because the Sy.^s attending it are all partly of the one kind & partly of the other but the par^{ic} Symptom w^{ch} distinguishes it is a Lameness in one Leg w^{ch} the Pat. draws after him with Convulsive motions correspond^g in the arm esp. upon carry^g any thing that is too much. It is a Dis. that hap. most freq^{ly} when it does hap. for it is a Disorder that is very uncom. b^e 10 y^{rs} old to puberty. I have known it to be periodical as all the variety of Convulsive Dis.^s are & to follow the course of the face & new moon. It gen^{lly} happens to weakly & sickly child^{ren}. It must be consid.^d rather as a paralytic Affectⁿ & the Method that is proposed by Sauvages & most gen^{lly} followed is to endeavour to Strengthen & Brace the debilit^d Limb by Tonic Med.^s such as by the Bark the Cold Bath & Exercise. This is a diff^t plan from what is followed by Dr. Sydenham who attempted to cure it by Evacuations but I say it is impossible for Evacuations to cure it. In partic. Cases they may be proper undoubtedly where the Dis. attacks a young Person of a full Habit Evacuations are proper before such Tonic Med.^s are applied but in gen. I apprehend the Dis.

Chorea Sancti Viti

is not to be treated by repeated Evacuations. De Haen mentions Electricity as one of the Remedies that scarce ever failed of a Cure. It may be observed of De Haen & most of the German Physicians that their Panegiricks on particular Remedies are exaggerated beyond all Bounds. But there are a great N^o of Instances of Convulsive Motions of diff^t kinds y^t are intirely cured by Electricity.

It is a Dis. that has a Connection with the Organs of Generatⁿ but what it is or how it Operates we don't know.

Singultus.

Singultus

The Singultus or Hiccup is a peculiar kind of quick Respiration. The Duration and Degree of it are very various. It is one of the Motions that we can for a time command at the beginning but when any person has been used to Hiccup for a considerable time the voluntary Motion soon becomes involuntary so that he has no Command over it like all other Convulsive Motions it continues when the original exciting Cause has ceased, and like all other Convulsive Motions too there are Instances of its being periodical.

Causes

The Causes of Singultus may be referred to the following heads.

1. A peculiar Stimulus applied to the Stomach, In the way it is prod. by swallowing large Mouthfuls of very dry Food which passes the Oesophagus and Entrance of the Stomach with difficulty. In the same way it is brought on by extreme Cold Drinks taken in large Draughts by any Repletion or Fulness of the Stomach.

Singultus

It is frequently brought on in Children by sucking a great Quantity of Milk. It is prod. by a Sordes of the Stomach of any kind; by any Morbid Acidity in the Stomach. It is the Consequence of very acid Vomits and Cathartics &c. of Poisons and it is obviously one of the most common Causes in that way, the taking a Draught of any Cold Liquor in a high State of Fermentation. All these Causes are to be referred to the head of a peculiar Stimulus applied to the Stomach.

2. It may be the Consequence of a particular topical Affection of the Stomach where the Stomach itself is either primarily affected or where it is affected by the neighbouring parts being affected. In this way we find it an Attendant Sy^m on Inflammation in Consequence of Schirrus Tumor or other Errores loci in the Stomach Diaphrag. Liver and other adjacent parts. I had occasion to observe before that in Apthæ and other like Disorders the Affectⁿ often spreads thro' the Aliment Canal and when it does that, Sticcup is almost a constant Attendant.

3. We find it often symptomatic in F's fr. a Stimulus which we are entirely ignorant of. In general it is looked upon as an unfav. Sy^m in F's. but in all
Causes

Singultus

Cases where there is a Topical Inflammation in any part of the Alimentary Canal, it is justly considered as one of the most fatal Symptoms presaging an approaching Gangrene. But with regard to the Prognosis in *T.* not attended with Topical Inflammation no dependence can be had on it, I have seen it for many Days together in *T.*'s of the nervous kind particularly, and yet the Patient has done very well.

4. It is sometimes Symptomatic fr. repelled Gout or Rheumatism or repelled Erythematata of diff.^d kinds either by natural Causes or by an improper Application of Remedies.

5. It may be the Consequence of Inanition or a sudden depletion of the Vessels in Consequence of large Evacuations.

6. It may be a nervous Aff. and under this head may be referred that Species that happens in Hysteria. It is very frequently brought on by excessive Laughter. In some particular People some particular kinds of external Pressure seldom fail to bring it on. I have known it sometimes to mend a *T.* and have that Observation of Doctor Sydenham's verified that when it has come on in *T.*'s that have been extremely obstinate against all Remedies yet the *T.* has gone off spontaneously in a few days.

Singultus

Proximate Cause

Seems to consist in a convulsive Contraction of the Diaphragm and immediately after this a Convulsive Contraction of the Glottis, There commonly too I think a Contraction of the Cardia or upper Orifice of the Stomach probably for the ^{Dⁿ} and the nature of the exciting Cause

Cure

With regard to the Method of Cure I apprehend the Indications are

1. To affect the Mind in any strong manner so as to make it insensible to the particular Stimulus that produces the Dis. in any Convulsive Dis. may be put a Stop to in this way at least any that arises in Consequence of Stimulus if it can impress the Mind in so strong a manner as to engage it so far as to make it insensible to the Stim. It is upon this principle that the common cure of Hiccup is to frighten persons which often puts a Stop to it

Singultus

2. The second Indic. is to remove the exciting Cause of the Dis. which is frequently a Load and Sordes in the Stom. which must be removed by Vomit and Cathartics sometimes it is a Morbid Acidity in the Stomach which must be removed by Absorbents and sometimes it is an Infl^{am} Affectⁿ of the Stomach or Alimentary Canal which must be removed by bleeding and the Antiphlogistic Regimen when it proceeds from Worms Anthelmintics are the Cure.

3. The third Indic. may be to affect the N. S. in so strong a manner as to raise a Convulsion of an opposite kind. In this way we often stop the Hiccup by exciting Sneezing.

4. Another Indication may be to use Antispasmodics without any particular regard to the exciting Cause and indeed supposing the exciting Cause to remain we may by the use of Sedatives render the N. S. insensible to the Stimulus. In this way the Dis. may be cured by Opium and Narcotics of diff^t kinds But there are many Antispasmodic Med. that operate in this way that do not at all operate in the way of rendering the N. S. insensible such as Ether Musk Castor

Singultus

warm Aromatic Cataplasms such as Theriaca Mustard with Thelaira. Fomentations too are oft of Service to remove the Disorder and sometimes when all these have been tried to no purpose a Blister applied to the Pit of the Stomach has removed the Complaint. When the Disorder is of long Continuance the Bark and the use of the Cold Bath are the best remedies. Bark taken in large Doses is always the most successfull and a very Simple Remedy for the Siccus.

Glass IV Ord III. Gen. I

Tetanus

Totius fere corporis rigor Spasticus Cull.

Symptoms

The Tetanus is a Dis. that scarce ever occurs in Great Britain and I have had no opportunity ever of seeing it. It consists of a universal Rigidity of the whole Body while at the same time the Vessels remain intire. It is a Dis. that as far as I know is not described by any antient; nor indeed by any Modern very accurately. It within these few years when it is come on the first Complaint is of a Tension at the Precordia with a Stricture in the Jaws. This increases gradually and produces at the same time a difficulty of Swallowing and chewing, tho' at the same time there is no Swelling. There no Swelling there comes on a pain along the spine, there is a Contraction of all the Dorsal Muscles of the Neck and in consequence of this the Head and Neck and spine become bent backward. The Muscles of the Jaws are then so contracted that the Jaws are entirely locked

Tetanus

and the Patient is not able to Swallow unless the Food be forced into his Mouth. This is what is considered as one of the Pathognomonic Sy.^s of the Dis. There is a strong Convulsive Spasm under the Diaphragm and in the Jaw Neck and Spine with excruciating pains so that the Body is sometimes in a curved posture like a Hook The Legs are sometimes rigidly extended and as the Dis. increases the Convulsive Spasms move on and return in 10 or 20 Minutes In the Interval of the Spasm the Body remains immovable and uniformly contracted When the Jaw is not perfectly locked the Patient can in general move his Tongue and Speak and also use his Fingers but not his Arms. In this Dis. the Patient seldom makes any Complaint of head ach, is not attended with any Fever except it be occasioned by a wound The P. is sm. but generally irregular and slow The heat of the Body is nat. and so is the Breathing in general except during the Spasm and at that time the P. and breathing comes to be affected with disorder. The Dis. is not attended with any Thirst. There is no Sw.^t attending it unless it be excited by the more violence of pain. In short there are none of the Symptoms that indicate a Febrile Disease. The Urine is in general high Coloured

Tetanus

and in less quantity than natural. This however may easily be accounted for, the Patient's drinking but little or none, for in all Cases where there is but little Drink the Urine is constantly high Coloured. It is attended with Costiveness which is in general an Attendant upon all Diseases in which great pain is the principal Symptom, The Patient has scarce any Sleep, Tho' Face is pale and contracted the Patient is sometimes cut off suddenly by strong Convulsions tho' his Senses are before perfectly entire and he often enjoys his Senses to the last. The duration of the Dis. is various It sometimes lasts 'till the 11th day and is often mortal before the 4th. If they survive the 11th they generally recover tho' it is a long time before they get the true use of their Limbs. They seldom recover the entire use of their Muscles under 6 weeks or 2 Months after the Dis. is removed. when the Dis. proceeds from Cold there is generally a little Fever on the 3^d or 4th day. As in all other Dis. attended with pain the Extrem. are generally Cold when it attacks Children all the Symptoms are generally of a shorter duration. After the Dis. is gone off there is great debility remaining on the Patient for a long time

Tetanus

Causes

The principal are Colds and Wounds. when it proceeds from Cold it generally comes on in 3 or 4 days after the Cold is caught. If from Wounds the symptoms don't come on often till the 13th or 14th day. It sometimes comes on from a Check given to perspiration by Cold when overheated. When it comes on from a wound it is most commonly from a Wound in a Nervous or tendinous part. Another Cause that has been thought of in Children is a Retention of Faeces in the primæ Viæ and a particular Acrimony in them. The same Causes that produce Epilepsy are found sometimes to produce Tetanus. There have been instances of its being produced in Europe in Consequence of violent Emetics and sometimes in consequence of Syg. of Hysteria Angina and the Gout but such Cases are extremely uncommon. It sometimes comes on in Consequence of Worms. There is a particular convulsive Contraction that is called a locked Jaw which I have seen several Instances of myself. It sometimes comes on after Apoplexy.

Tetanus

and other Dis. and in general I think a fatal Symptom I have not seen it for many years, but when I was a Student I saw 7 or 8 Cases of this kind in the Infirmary and all proved fatal. The Practice was then to give Opiates which appears the best Remedy for preserving the Patient. We have an Account of 40 people at Gibraltar who had the locked Jaw and 39 of them died and the one that recovered had the locked Jaw from a wound in his Thumb and was cured by cutting the Thumb off. The cutting off the part that is wounded often prevents the fatal Effect of the Dis. Independent of the occasional Causes I mentioned I understand it is sometimes epidemic in the Torrid zone and some parts of America especially when there are rainy Seasons after hot Weather and when there is alternate warm and Cold Weather. The Blood in this Dis. is generally speaking natural, but in the advanced Stage of the Dis. it comes to have a loose Texture

Cure

The Indications are

1. To remove the irritating Cause where it is known, when it proceeds from Catching Cold and from any internal Cause not in the primæ Viæ it is not in our power to remove it but

Setanus

when it proceeds in Children from the Contents of the
Præce Vix then it may be in our power to remove the
irritating Cause by Emetics and Purgatives

2. Indication is to relax the System by the most powerful
Antispasmodics. I mentioned just now that where it
proceeds from any Acrid Contents in the Stomach in gen.
Emetics and Cathartics are proper but where it proceeds from
an internal Cause different from this and where the Dis.
is epidemic Cathartics and Emetics are not found of any
Service on the contrary both these and bleeding and all
Evacuations seem rather to do mischief. I imagine
however that where the Disease seizes a Person of an
extreme Sanguine Habit the taking Blood in the
beginning may be necessary not with a view to remove
the Dis. for it rather does mischief that way but to
prevent the fatal Consequences which one would imagine
there must be danger of inducing to People of such a
Habit. But if such a Habit does not take place -
Bleeding is of no sort of Consequence but keeping an open
Belly by simple Laxatives, and Clysters is certainly -
proper. The principle Remedy in this Dis. seems to
be Opium given very frequently and repeatedly. It is

Setanus

a very common Thing to give the Quantity of a Scruple in
 24th L. Dr. Chalmers in the Physical Essays says that a
 Patient not accustomed to the taking of L.L. would take $\frac{3}{4}$
 a Day without producing the least Stupor. It is Imagined
 by some Physicians that it has stie more effect when given
 with Muck. This is certainly one of the most powerful
 Antispasmodics next to Opium where it can be got genuine
 It is a remarkable Thing what a Quantity of Opium may
 be given in this Dis. without producing Stupor, but indeed
 in all Cases of violent pain Opium can never be limited by
 the Common Doses for we all know that in the violent pain
 of the Stone 25 or 30 drops of L.L. will have no Effect at
 all, the Patient will not feel it in any Shape, in Order to
 have Effect at all it must be given in the Quantity of 70
 or 80 Drops at a time even to people not accustomed to
 it. The Practice is to repeat the Opiate every half hour
 till such time as the Spasm especially under the
 Stomach ceases frequently an hundred g^{rs} of L.L. will
 not relieve the Spasm. There have been Instances in
 Great Britain where Opiates have been given to a very

Setanus

large Quantity in this Dis. In the 3.^d Vol. of the Lond. Med. Observations Says there is an Instance of a Patient who took in a Day ʒj of Opium and $\frac{1}{2}$ Oz. of Muck dissolved in a pint of Com. Sulep this was a powerful Dose and it had good Effect. We find several other Instances in the Lond. Med. Obs. of the large repeated Doses of Opium in this Dis. I think the best Method of giving the Opium is in repeated Doses every $\frac{1}{2}$ or every hour at least

The next Remedy that appears to give the Patient most frequent Relief is Emollient & Fomentations and Semicupium. This is the Remedy we must have Recourse to here. But it is said the Patient upon being put into the Semicupium have soon turned so excessively faint that they have died immediately. But I suppose that this must be in a very advanced Stage of the Dis. This we must always take care of, for putting the Body in Warm water occasions such a universal Relaxation as brings on sometimes great fainting

Tetanus

and therefore must be done with great Caution and the Patient be quite in a horizontal Posture but it is universally agreed that Relief is always produced by a constant Application of Fomentations. The Degree of the heat of the Warm Bath should not be under 90° of Farenh^t nor above 100° . If a Patient be at any time taken out of a Warm Bath and put into Blankets it commonly produces a Sweat, but at the same time it is allowed that a profuse Sweat is not to be encouraged. It is necessary and allowed that the Patient's Strength must be supported by proper Cordials, but every thing heating or Stimulating applied externally or internally is improper, and it is allowed that on this Account Blisters are improper and do great Mischief.

The only other Remedy I can mention in this Dis. is what is communicated by a Gentleman who lived in Jamaica which you will see in the 3^d Vol. of the Physical Essays and that is Mercurial Uction. This is a Remedy which one would not think of promising in this Disorder but I am well convinced that all Effects of Γ on the Constitution are not yet well understood. Its Effects

Tetanus

in some Dis. are I believe very extraordinary, & if this Account can be depended upon the Discovery is of Importance. The Gentleman says that of 12. Patients in whom the Disease arose from a wound all were cured by \mathcal{Q} unction and that the Physicians lost all their other Patients in this Dis. whom they treated by Bleeding, Opium Mucos and Tomentations and the common Remedies and when they began to try the \mathcal{Q} they lost none. They never lost one if they could bring on a Salivation in Time, they kept them very warm and poured in a Quantity of \mathcal{Q} so as to produce an Effect suddenly. To be sure if \mathcal{Q} has any Effect in this way it must be applied very quickly because \mathcal{Q} in the common slow way could not have the Effect the Patient would be dead or recovered before it could produce any Effect It was partly with a view to this that I made use of \mathcal{Q} in the Clinical Ward in what I apprehended to be a Schiropsity in the lower part of the Oesophagus with Convulsions I cannot yet say what the Effect will be. The Dis. seems to be going off but I will not pretend to say whether

Setanus

it be the Effect of the Mercury or not

Authors

The Authors I would recommend on this Subject are
the only two that I know of that have wrote on it

Dr. Hilary & Dr. Chalmers
{ in the Ed. Phy. Eps.

Genus Hysteria

Character

The Hysteria consists of a Complication of Complaints of various kinds. it is a Dis. which it is impossible to characterize by any two or three Symptoms because there is no Dis. to which the Human Body is Subject that puts on such a variety of appearances. There are a variety of symptoms that occur in one Patient that will not in another so that there is scarce any Dis. of the Human Body but it will occasionally imitate most of the Symptoms however you will find to be of the Convulsive kind, not permanent but often changing their Appearance without any apparent Cause. These Convulsive Sy.^s affect principally the Alimentary Canal and are attended almost universally with a peculiar Inobility and Sensibility of the N. S.

Hysteria

For the History

See tohyte Sydenham. Hoffm &c.

Occasional Causes

These may be reduced to the following Heads

1. *Melancholia* either Constitutional or brought on in consequence of suppressed Evacuations as the Menses. When there is a Suppress. *Mensusium* if it does not immediately bring on *Hysteria* there will be such a Disposition to it that any other Cause will easily bring it on. but after the Menses have been suppressed for some time the *Hysteria* *Sy.* go off and there is a Train of *Sy.* of quite a different nature which come on a remarkable debility of the V. S. and rather *Hypochondriac* *Sy.*

It is observed that Women having no Children are much more Subject to the Dis. than those that have. There is a Species of *Hysteria* mentioned by Sauvages which he calls the *Hysteria libidinosa* which Women not married are remarkably Subject to. whatever it may be in warm Climates. It is certainly a most uncommon Appearance in this Country however it is extremely Seldom that Women that are breeding are ever Subject to *Hysteria*

Hysteria

3. It may be produced by sudden Transition such as by a sudden Loss of Blood. In this way women immediately after Delivery others after a Dose of Physic that operates very briskly will some times fall into violent Hysterical Fits. At the same time it is only a sudden Evacuation that is apt to produce these Fits. All slow Discharges of the Blood such as the Menstrues flowing in too great a Quantity or continuing too long are apt to bring on Hypochondriac but very seldom Hysterical Sy. the same may be said of the Fluor Alb.

4. It is produced sometimes by repressed Gout or by repressed Exanthemata

5. by Luxurious Living want of Exercise or whatever has a Tendency to enervate the Body and to make the Mind more delicately sensible. Hence in general unless it be from a sudden stopping of the Menstrues &c. we seldom meet with it among those that get their Bread by hard Labour. One Circumstance that prevents the Dis. from getting to a Height in them is its meeting with so little Indulgence, there is no Disorder that grows so much upon Indulgence as Hysteria

Hysteria

6. By a Putrid Colic in the Stomach any Acid Matter lodged in the Stomach or alimentary Canal may act as an exciting Cause. Worms will frequently bring on all the Train of Hysterie Sy^m
7. Flatulent foul Air generated in the Digestion of Food and not reabsorbed.
8. Very violent passions, a sudden Translation from one Passion to another also
9. Infection. sometimes people that are predisposed will fall into the Dis. upon seeing others in it
10. It is often produced by certain disagreeable Feelings in the way of Smell and Taste and particularly by Smell
- 11 Water suddenly weakens the N. Power, water makes a disagreeable Impression on the Mind. In this way it is brought on by Fatigue, which often produces Hysterie Fits, also excessive watching or being greatly overheated

Proximate Cause

With regard principally to the Hysterie Paroxysm, it would really seem to be much owing to wind, It seems in many Cases to begin in the Colon and to make its way thro' the whole Intestinal Canal by a kind of inverted

Hysteria

Peristaltic Motion of the Intestines up to the Stom.
and its progress to produce a variety of Convulsive
Motions affecting the Abdomen with Motion, the Stomach
with Nausea, the Lungs with Asthma, and the Heart
with Palpitation. There are many Sy.^{ms} in Hysteria -
owing evidently to a great distension of some other parts
of the Alimentary Tube with Wind, Others are to be
explained from an irregular Deform. of Blood and
Nervous power and many of them to that particular
Connection with other parts which we call Sympathy
or whatever name we give to that peculiar Connection
the Stomach has to all the other parts of the Human
Body, endued with any Degree of Sensibility and -
particularly to the Connection between the State of
the Stomach and the Sensor Commune, we find the
Stomach is greatly weakened from all Causes of Distension
as by Wind, by Drinking large Quantities of Warm Water
after taking Emetics, many People will not recover it in
a 4 Night. And frequent Vomiting is another Cause.

Method of Cure

The Indications of Cure are

- 1 To take off the Paroxysm
2. To remove the Predisposition in the Habit i.e

Hysteria

to take off the general Mobility of the System and to brace the System particularly to strengthen the Tone of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal

3. To remove all exciting occasional Causes we may by a proper Regimen and Medicines prevent the Dis. to a certain Degree, tho' we may never be able radically to cure it because the Disposition to it is originally in the Temperament of the Body.

1. When the Patient is under a Fit, a very violent one, is it proper to bleed? This is a Question which in many Cases it is not easy to determine. Sometimes an Hysterical Fit is attended with Danger. An Hysterical Paroxysm coming upon a Person of a Nephritic Habit in consequence of some strong Impression upon the S. S. is certainly dangerous and if I saw a person in such a Situation I should not hesitate a Moment with regard to the propriety of bleeding. Besides there is another Thing to be considered. It is our Business to take off the paroxysm as soon as we can because the violence of the Convulsive Motions in these Hysterical Fits always produce a proportionable Degree of Relaxation in the S. S. and so makes the Dis. more apt to return. Bleeding then in all Nephritic

Hysteria

Cases and especially in this Dis. arises from a sudden Cause such as a sudden Impression on the Mind or a Suppression of the Menstrues is very proper both to remove Plethora and proper too as one of the most powerful Antispasmodics. Accordingly we find that in Hysterical Fits in the Situation I mentioned Just now, Bleeding takes off the Fit, by 3 or 4 Oz. of Blood being taken off. However frequent Bleeding is certainly a very bad Practice because it tends both to encrease the Disposition to Plethora and the general Sensibility and Mobility of the System But wherever there are no marks of Plethora but apparent Slowness Syncope Paleness of Countenance a depressed Pulse. Bleeding is certainly improper.

2. The next thing in the Paroxysm is Tormentation and application of warm water These may be improper while Plethora continues 'till that be taken off and peculiarly improper where there is a great debility of the V. Power and where the Paroxysm appears more in the way of Syncope. But in all Cases where the Paroxysm proceeds from Spasmodic and an unequal Distribution of Blood, in all Cases

Hysteria

where the Dis. is attended with Coldness of the Extrem^s,
 Fomentations to the Extrem^s are highly proper, and when
 the Dis. is attended with violent convulsive Motions the
 Semicupium if it can be applied is a most powerful
 Relaxant of the whole System, and there are many particular
 Cases where the Semicupium may be used with great
 advantage such as in Hysteric Fits, that immediately
 precede the coming on of the Menues. Many Women who
 are in good health some hours before the coming on of the
 Menues are seized with violent Colics which appear to be
 Hysteric Paroxysms and I have been surprized to see in
 such Cases that by putting their Legs into warm Water
 and keeping them there for of 2 or 3 hours the Sy.^s have been
 all removed and the Menues have been brought on, The
 Semicupium is still more powerful in this way.

3. I shall next mention as a Remedy that often answers
 very well in taking off the Irritability and Spasmodic
 Contractions of the parts, the opening the Belly first
 with a laxative Glyster and particularly an Asa fetida
 Glyster and immediately after throwing up an anodyne
 Glyster of plain Water with 40 gr^s L.L. If there be not
 Plethora we may give the Anodyne with great Safety.

Hysteria

as they are so far from any Effect to stop the Menstrues that by taking off the Spasm they have rather an Effect to promote them. Friction of the Extremities is proper in some Cases.

4. In Case of Hysterie Paroxysms it is common to throw Cold Water on the Face or to put the hands into Cold Water the Effects of which are very different having some times the Effect to raise them out of the Fit immediately and at other times to make them worse. I think the throwing Cold Water on the Face in all Cases of this kind where there is Plethora is dangerous and may increase the Dis. as the application of any Stimulus is apt to do but where there is lowness and Fainting it may be used with great Safety. I may mention under this head a variety of Stimuli that are made use of such as the Vol. Alk. particularly holding Volatile Salts to the Nose the application of burning Feathers under the Nose, of Hungary Water and very Stimulant Clysters.

5. It is an important Thing in It to be able in some Degree to regulate the Mind and Spirits But these

Hysteria

Things are not in the Physicians power. At the same time if he has a particular knowledge of a Patients Disposition and Temper and of those things that tend to please him and to hurt him he will be oft able to give such Directions with respect to the management of the Patient as may be of infinitely more Consequence than any Drugs in the world. I look upon one thing as of Capital Consequence viz^t that these Patients Minds should be always employed in a constant gentle Agitation not violent because that dissipates the Spirits and whatever tends to do that tends to cure. the Dis. but at the same time nothing tends more to cure it than a State of Languor and total Inactivity. Hence Travelling is of so great Service to all Persons subject to Nervous Complaints whether of the Hysteric or Hypochondriac kind. It has been often remarked that during the time of Civil Wars in any Country Nervous Dis. of every kind are extremely rare because then the Minds of People are kept in constant agitation and we often find that People that have been troubled greatly with Hysteria and have discovered most uncommon Sensibility of Mind upon trifling Occasions if some great Calamity

Hysteria

has befallen them which People would imagine -
would have killed them or have rendered them distracted
it has been so far from doing this that it has cured them
entirely of their Dis. And this is one Reason too that
People in low Life are so little Subject to Hysteria -
because their Minds are commonly employed in the
providing for the common Necessaries of Life

6. Vomits are commonly useful on Account of the
Morbid State of the Stomach that is sometimes the
Cause of the Dis. and sometimes of the continuance
of it. At the same time the frequent Repetition of
Strong Vomits is improper on Account of its
weakening the Tone of the Stomach -

7. With regard to Diet it is certain that very free
luxurious Living is extremely improper in true
Hysteria however on the other hand as Hysterical
People have often that Sensation of Fainting -
that tends to sink them down if they don't take
something It is a general Opinion that they ought
always to take something solid and cordial and
that a full Diet is most proper in *It*. But I
have known many Cases where a low Diet has

Hysteria

Succeeded best and it is my Observation that those People that for any Reason whatever take a vegetable Diet are the People that enjoy the most uniform flow of good Spirits but at the same time where there are Hysterie People that are accustomed to a full Diet they cannot change it with Safety, nor can any People with Safety change from a full Diet to a Vegetable one at once. It never answers at all but produces excessive Flatulency and Morbid Acidity which in any Diet will aggravate all the Symptoms. It is therefore necessary if any Change is attempted to endeavour to bring it about by slow Degrees, and the greatest Attention should be given to avoid all Vegetables that are flatulent and apt to run into the Acetous Fermentat^{on} in the Stom. The Drinking much Tea Strong and hot I am convinced is extremely bad in this Diet. I am far from being an Enemy to Tea in general. I look upon it as an admirable remedy when a person is much fatigued I think it a much better and safer Cordial than the Drinking of Strong Wines. It has much the same Effect as going into the warm Bath

Hysteria

But the Drinking very Strong Tea and hot -
hastily tends to increase hysterical Complaints -
and is an occasional Cause of them. I am -
convinced that it is not the warmth alone to -
which its bad Effects are to be attributed because
I have known sev. Instances of People that have
taken the same Quantity of Milk and water and
with the same heat without any bad Effects. With
regard to Diet, as People in this way are very -
subject to a morbid Acidity in the Stomach, it is
proper to give up all ~~Heat~~ Liqueur, The only
Heat Liqueur. I would allow is Porter of a strong
Body and not in a State of Fermentation and
taken immediately out of the Cask. But in general
Water is the best Drink with a small addition of
Spirits - A warm Room as indeed every thing
that tends to relax the System is very improper
as likewise the lying much in Bed, which such
People are very apt to do It is of consequence
too as People in this way are apt to be costive
to keep the Belly open which may be done by

Hysteria

Elixir Sacra or Piceæ Lactic. In speaking of -
 Regimen too I may mention one thing that is of
 more Service than all Medicine and that is Marriage
 Another thing to be attended to is Exercise and that
 that is in the open Air is the best but where that -
 cannot be had Exercise at home must be substituted
 Where the Patient is subject to great Flatulency in
 the Belly he often finds great relief from wearing a
 broad Belt to be occasionally drawn tighter or closer
 about the Belly 'tis Surprising what Relief that
 very simple Application will give to People -
 Subject to distension of the Stomach and Bowels
 I. Where the Dis. has continued for a long time
 and other Remedies have failed It is found
 that Sea Bathings have remarkable good
 Effect Sometimes in removing the Dis. -
 This Dr. G. Lehmann mentions in his Account
 of Sea Voyages. The Cold Bath is a remedy
 naturally indicated as having good Effects.

Hysteria

upon Lowness of Spirits and its Effects in . . .
Determining to the Skin producing an equable
Warmth over the whole System. In some
Hysterie Complaints a temperate Bath from 80
to 85° of heat is of considerable Service when the
Patient goes in it feels a little Cold but the Moment
he is in he has a considerable Warmth.

9. Steel and its Preparations are generally prescribed
in. &c. especially the Mineral Waters These however
are improper in all Cases where there is a sanguine
Plethora &c. the Plethora is removed but then they
are particularly proper in all Hysterie Complaints
proceeding from Obstruction of the Menstrues especially
if joined with Chlorosis Perhaps their Effects may
depend as much upon the increasing the Secretions
as upon any particular Effects in the Steel . . .
However Steel itself is undoubtedly a good Medicine
when it agrees with the Stomach. The Mineral
Waters that are suited to this Dis. are those of
the Bath Tunbridge Scarborough and the Pyrmont Waters
10. Bitters are very generally recommended
in &c. and occasionally may be of temporary
Advantage

Advantage by strengthening the Tone of the Stomach. But I apprehend it is only in this Way that they can be of any particular Use, when there is a morbid Acidity in the Stomach; Whenever this is the Case they ought not to be infused in wine, but either in water, or Water and Spirits mixed together.

Elixir of Vitriol may be given with Propriety as it has no Tendency to produce morbid Acidity, but on the contrary to weaken Fermentation.

11. The Bark is freq. given in Hysteria it is the most powerful Antiseptic; but at the same Time to have any consid. Effect it must be given in larger Doses than is commonly given. It often requires the Addition of Blisters to make it sit easy upon the Stomach.

12. A Variety of Antispasmodics are occasionally prescribed in It. Some of the stimulating and some of the Sedative Kind. Ether and Musk I think are two of the best and safest, but the most powerful and the most natural is Opium. This is indeed often prescribed, but there are many Difficulties attending the Exhibition of Opium in this Disorder; a long continued Use of Opium tends very much to relax the System and to produce an extreme morbidity of the Nerves. In Diseases of short Continuance tho' it be often in large Doses it is attended with

Hysteria.

no particular Inconvenience, but in Chronic Diseases wⁿ the Pat^t. finds immed. Relief from it, it is almost impossible to prevent em from having daily Recourse to it, & this tends to produce a peculiar Habit of Body & partic. that State of the Syst. which is so apt to continue or to prog. the Disorder. There are some Cases when Opium in Hysteria disagrees much with the Stomach produc^g. Sickness Pain & Delirium. I may observe here with Regard to Opium in general that we find many Instances of its producing Delirium and preventing Sleep, wⁿ if given in double the Quantity it will produce a sound & refreshing Sleep. In some Cases wⁿ the Stomach will not bear it internally, it will relieve all the Syst. of Spasmodic Contract^{ns} by being applied externally mixed with Ol. Tereb. & rubbed on the Pit of the Stomach and the Application of Hungary water or something of that Kind will often give immediate Relief in Hysterical Paroxysms.

An Extract of the Hyoscyamus has been of late prescribed in Cases of It. as a Succedaneum to the Opium, and with the Advantage of not making the Patient costive, because it tends to keep the Belly open, but

Hysteria

but I don't know nor think that it is the properest medicine that can be used in this Way.

Hysterick People too are often subject to sudden Fits of Sickness & Faintishness which Opium relieves, and to these People instead of the Effect w^{ch} it is commonly observed to have of taking away the Appetite, it produces a very good one. I have often seen Dr. Whitt's Observations confirmed in Practice; That if L. L. be not taken an Hour or two before Night it will not have the same Effects. In case of great Irritation in the Stom: it is best to give the L. L. in Glysters, and at the same Time if the Belly is costive it will be proper to throw in an Elixiptatine Glyster before the Anodine which will not otherwise be retained. Another Sym^m in w^{ch} Opium is of particular Service in Hysteria is in moderating the Discharge of pale Urine w^{ch} is merely from a Spasmodic Affection.

There are several other Antispasmodics given in Hysteria such as Castor. If this be given in proper Quantities it will give sometimes good Eff^t. even beyond those of Opium, and joined with Opium it has sometimes better Effects than Opium itself. The Effects of all Medicines vary very much in

Hysteria.

in Hysterie People and the same Med. will have no Effect in one Case which will have very good Effects in another & often will have Eff^t at first, w^{ch} afterwards will have none unless the Dose is changed & sometimes none in any Dose, for which Reason we ought often to change their Medicines.

In all Cases attended with Flatulency *assa fetida* is an exceeding good Med. esp. Pills of it with a small Qty of Aloes & Peel. This is a very good Med. & agrees very well with most Hysterie People, only that no Med. of this Kind sh^d. be given till the Plethoric State is removed. — *Assa fetida* has somet. the Eff. in these Cases of producing Sleep, tho' it has no such Effect in other People. It is generally given from 5 to 10 Gr. but it may be given in abt^e that Quantity with great Safety.

13. Refrigerants are somet. given with great Success, even Clysters of cold Water are freq. prescribed & sometimes answer very well. Dr. Whist recommends in Case of palpitation of the Heart wⁿ it is merely an Hysterie Symptom, to take a Spoonf. of the Acid of Lemons. I have seen some Cases of
Hysteria

Hysteria.

Hysteria where Acids answer exceed J. well, but sometimes they gripe much & great Care sho^d. be taken never to give Acidscents.

14. When there is a morbid Acidity in the Stomach w^{ch} is freq. in H. & where there is Hiccups too, Lime Water is an exceed. good Med. I have seen good Effects too in these Cases from the Caust. vol. alk. In all Cases of morbid Acidity the Testacea may be given very freely.

15. The only other Remedy I shall mention w^{ch} really often proves of Service beyond what one wo^d. expect in H. is the external application of the Gum Plaister principally of the fetid gums. I have often seen great Relief in Cases of great Flatulency from this Remedy.

Authors

Some of the best Observations on the Hysteria are to be found in D^r. Sydenham & D^r. Wylt on the Nervous Diseases.

Gonorrhoea virulens.

Cure.

Purges. Such as are the most cooling as Glauber's Salts or Crem. of Tartar in such a way as to keep the Belly open rather than to produce violent Purgings. People are apt to fall into an Excess in purging in this Dis. The Ideas w^{ch} they have of the Propriety of the Purgations carrying off the infectious Matter is entirely without Foundation and rather brings on Gleets & swelled Testicles and Dis: that are worse to cure than the Dis: itself.

I apprehend then the better way is only to give a gentle Laxative, for 2 or 3 Stools every Morning.

Regimene.

A total Abstinence from fermented Liquors & Animal Food, from Venereal Stimuli, and from Exercise that Heats, which last bring on swelled Testicles, particularly riding long Journeys. The Drinks ought to be cool & mucilaginous. There

Gonorrhea virulens.

There is an Inconvenience in taking Nitre which is otherwise well calculated to the Infl. Sy^t, and that is, — that it makes a Person drink more than he would otherwise do w^{ch} makes the Stimulus recur so frequently, as much to increase the Dis. So that when there is a Difficulty in passing Urine, I apprehend it is better to refrain fr. Nitre. One of the most pleasant Mucilages is the Arabic Emulsion acidulated with Lemon Juice. We have no Reason to think that Camphor is possessed of any Virtues for abating Urine, tho' it is oft recommended as such.

The Swellings are, after Bleedg & low Diet has been used for some Time, best removed by Somentations and Emollient Cataplasms; except when the Parts are too irritable to bear 'em, then rather the Steams of warm Water. In troublesome Erections plunging the Penis into cold Water gives Relief.

Injectiōns are every way improper.

Mercury sho^d. not be used till the Dis. will not yield to the above Treatmt. — After the Inflam. is gone, the Bark; & in some Cases it succeeds before, & promotes a laudable Discharge

Gonorrhea.

Discharge of Urine from the Urethra.

A cured Gonorrhea may be brought on again by Intemperance and violent Exercise.

Patience is requisite for the safe Cure of this Dis. for tho' I have known many get rid of it by a much shorter Process, yet at the same Time I have known an inveterate Cox brought on by this Method, & particularly by Injections. Therefore I think it the Height of Folly to run a Risque.

The Cure of partid Sy!

1st. One of the most troublesome is swelled Testicles, which in general are not easily removed. This sometimes comes on as a Symptom of Gonorrhoea; but it is often symptomatic of the Lues Ven. confirmata. It sometimes terminates by Resolution, Suppuration, Ichirius or Gangrene. Ichirius is the most com. & most unfavourable. Upon the swelling coming on, the running generally stops & here bleeding largely repeated becomes necessary. The Dis. indicates it, for there is generally a violent Fever attending it. The mildest Clyst. & Laxatives just to keep the Belly open are proper. A Horizontal Posture and

Gonorrhoea.

and Suspension of the Testes in a Bandage are necess.
and Lomentations with a View to bring back the running?
Spirit. Mind. is useful.

Sometimes a Resolution is diffc. & when attended with
any Sy^s of Pox there is no Chance of removing it but by a
g^d. Course of Decoct. Sarsaparilla. I have kn. sometimes
the Use of occas^l. Vomits have remarkable good Eff^s in
lessening the Swelling of the Testicles. Some obstinate Cases
will yield to Nothing but the continued Use of Hemlock.

2. Another troublesome Sym^m in Conseq. of Gonorrhoea
imperfectly treated is a Gleet. Sometimes this arises after
the Ven^e. Virus is gone, from small Ulcers in the Urethra and
sometimes from a Relaxation of those Parts that secrete the
Mucus; for it is brought on by w^hever occasions gr^o. Weakness
partarly excessive Purgings. There is an^r. Eff^s. of gr^o. Evacuations
i. e. a Weakness of the seminal Vessels part^y. of the Sphincter
Seminalis, the Conseq^d of w^h is a frequent involuntary
Emission of Semen. It is not easy to distinguish this from
the comon Gleet, but in this that the Semen always comes off
with a Stimulus more or less, & the Discharge is most

Gonorrhea.

considerable after eating, after Exercise & in warm weather. Any seminal Discharges do not come off in a slow Manner; but happen only at partic^r. Times. The Cure of Gleet is often extremely difficult.

I mentioned the Impropriety of astringent Injections; not but that in the Hand of a skilful Physⁿ. they may be used with Advantage in particular Cases of obstinate Gleets. I believe that a Solution of Corrosive Sublim. is one of the best Injections that can be used. In general, a Gleet is principally to be removed by those Med^s. that brace the Habit & the Parts at the same Time. In this View, the cold Bath or even topical Bathing may be proper. A total Abstinence from Women is absolutely necessary. The Use of the Bark with moderate Doses of Steel, & Steel & Mineral waters not drank in very large Doses, Strength Diet & such as is not very heating & the moderate Use of Claret are all proper. Cantharides, recommended by Dr. Mead I have seen attended with bad Effects.

Strangury.

The Antiphlogistic Regimen, the Drinking mucilaginous Drinks, such as the Infus. Lini or the Arabic Emulsion, Emollient
Fomentat^{ns}

Gonorrhea.

Fomentations & Immersions in warm water & partic. wⁿ the urine is quite stopp'd helps it to pass easily. Sometimes these Sy.^s remain long while the urine is either pass'd wth pain or quite stopp'd from Cicatrices or Excreescencies in the Urethra. This has sometimes been much removed by a Pl. Course; but very often not without Bougies made of mild & not irritating Subst.^s such as Darom's Bougies.

4. Buboes.

Their Suppuration ought never to be attempted but a Discussion of 'em by the Antiphlogistic Regimen & a Pl. Course as soon as they appear, rubbing them at the same Time along the Course of the Lymphatics to the Testes with Pl. Ointment. The Application of dry Cotton in the Beginning is often found successful for preventing the coming on of a Suppuration; But in Case all Attempts to prod. Resolution fail & a Fluctuation is felt, we must open 'em as soon as possible to prevent Absorption.

5. Shankers.

These comonly begin with red Itchy Spots w^{ch} spread
break

Gonorrhoea.

break & discharge Matter & then become carious Ulcers. —
 Whenever the Shankers take Place, we always consider the
 Dis. as a Pox & have Recourse to ☿. At the same Time it is a
 com. Attendant on the Gonorrhoea virulenta & then requires the
 same Cure with Pustices & Tomentat^{ns} to remove the topical
 Pⁿ & Inflam. — With Regard to Shankers 'emselves, it is
 only the Merc^l. Application that can heal 'em up. We may
 apply the red Precipitate for as there is a particular Callosity in
 these Ulcers it renders this particularly proper, & I believe
 that in general it is more effectual than the ☿l. Ointm^t. But
 at the same Time it is proper to put the Patient upon a ☿.
 Course & to continue it for a few weeks. —

Infl. of the Prepuce of the Glans.

Is a comon Sym in the Gonorrhoea virul. wⁿ the Dis. is not
 got into the System. This produces Phymosis & Paraphymosis.
 They proceed often from want of Cleanliness, the acid Matter
 bringing on Infl. & in Conseq. of that the partur Stricture w^{ch}
 gives so much Pain. Sometimes they are brought on by a sudden
 Heat & Cold. If the Inflam. is not soon removed it is apt to
 generate

Gonorrhea.

Gangrene. The Cure depends chiefly upon large bleeding, but more especially topical bleeding. That by Leeches is inconvenient, Scarification is much better. Sometimes the Truncum is obliged to be cut & sometimes the Prepuce must be cut off altogether. When the Inflamm. is very great, the Steams of warm water or the Immersion into it is very proper. After the first Inflamm. is taken off, a Poultice with Sach. Qui may be used with safety.

6. Callous Ulcers.

And often Cicatrices & Excreescencies in diff. Parts, or Glandular Swellings that become Schirous. These prevail most about the Anus. They may be taken off by Caustics or they are cured as other Schirri; but in some Cases there is a Necessity for Excision; they are also cured by Oils and white Ointment has sometimes carried them off.

(It is said that Gonorrhea vir. can never degenerate into the Pox; but that is a most grievous Mistake)

Lucas ven. con.

Lues Venerea confirmata.

When it affects the Bones it is particularly in the middle & particularly the Tibia. The Pain often resembles the Rheum. being worst at Night & remitting in the Morning. — Indeed in the Rheum. the Pains are most commonly abo^d the Extremities of the Bones, & affect the System more universally than the Venereal & particularly the Legs, Shoulders & Arms.

When the Dis. appears in the Skin, it puts on a Variety of Forms: broad Spots, sometimes yellowish, sometimes purplish & a scurfy Eruption comes out that exudes & resembles Leprosy.

This more particularly affects the Temples, & the Roots of the Hair. This is called Corona Veneris. Little Fissures sometimes affect the Skin; sometimes there are Blisters on the Hands & Soles of the Feet, wthout any previous Inflamm. w^{ch} discharge a thin Liguor that erodes the Skin, & this often degenerates into spreading Ulcers in diff^t Parts of the Body; somet^e they break out in one Place & heal in an^r & the Disch. is never purulent Matter but a kind of yellow or green Serum. In many Parts of the B. Lymphatic Glands come to be much swelled. Sometimes the Swellings fix on the Tendons & Nerves & upon the Bones & form Tumors there of various Consistenced called Nodi, Tophi, or Exostoses.

Lues venerea confirmata

The Heads of the Bones in the last Stage of the Dis. swell much, grow carious & a Matter issuing from 'em form an Anchylois.

It somet. fixes on the Eyes, the Palpebra swell, the Fistula Lachrymalis is prod. & sometimes total Blindness; somet. on the Ears, prod. Tin. Aur. Caries of the Bones of the Ears & Deafness. In some the Head is chiefly affected, partic. the frontal Bones, & here it differs from Rheum^d w^{ch} never fixes on the Bones of the Head. In the Head it prod. various morbid affect. of the N. S. & all the Anim^l. Functions are extremely disordered. It frequently attacks the Lungs with Tubercles, Infarct^{ns} & Ulcerat^{ns} of the worst kind the consequ^{ce} of w^{ch} is Pthisis & Asthma. In the Stom. it prod. morbid affect. & Hypocond. ones, a total Loss of appet^e, a bad Digestion, somet. Dropsy, sometimes Diarrhea, w^{ch} is always attend^d with constⁿ. Hectic F. w^{ch} is in a great measure owing to the Reabsorption of the Ichorous Matter.

There are certain Sy^l. affect^s women in this Dis. It induces Schirrous Tumors in the Breast & likewise Schirrosity & Tumors in the Uterus. When Children are born

Lues Venerea confirmata.

born with this Dis. they very soon die.

Cure.

It must be observed that every active Preparat. of \S cures this Dis. & what is very unaccountable if one Preparat. of \S fails another that is often less effectual will freq. succeed. This therefore is a rule in Practice that ought always to be follow'd, That a person having undergone a course of one Preparat. of \S and the Dis: returns sho^d be treated with another.

Simple \S divided taken intern. is apt to run off by Diarrh. on w^{ch} \S few^d many prefer \S . Unction to any other Med. &c I w^o^d myself prefer it. In most Cases it is not poss. to ascertain the L^y to be rubbed in. With some Peop. a very sm. L^y eith. extern. or internal brings on a violent Saliv. - Other People take 40 Times the L^y without being affected. It is no ways essential to raise a Saliv. - This I look upon as an important Improvement in modern Practice, for the Constitutions were broke by the former Method. There are 1000 Instances of Patients being cured tho' they never spit at all, tho' perhaps they have had the peculiar Taste of \S in their Mouths some Swelling

Lues V. confirm.

Swelling in their Gums & a Looseness in their Teeth. If it be rubbed in very slowly, it may be given in such a Manner as that in warm Weather the Pat. need not be confined to his House; but great Care is to be used in this cold Climate, & otherwise the slower the more certain the Cure.

In the common way, I think That from 2 to 4 ℥ rubbed in from first to last may be sufficient.

It is certainly proper w^h the Pat. comes to salivate, if he has any Thirst to take some diluent Drinks, & I think there is a peculiar Propriety in a Decoct. of Sarsaparilla. I am convinced that this is an admirable Rem. & that it will oft remove the most obstinate Sy^s. after a ℥℥. Course has no further any Effect. I w^od. therefore advise a very strong Decoction from a Pint to 2 Quart a Day at Different Times. But when the Salivⁿ is raised he ought never to exceed a Pint and the ℥℥ be intermitted for some Time.

Whenever the Patient is disposed to sweat, a Flannel Shirt but not otherwise.

I think it is seldom necessary to keep up the Salivⁿ above 3 or 4 weeks. The Pat. ought never to be kept warmer than in Health, nor should he be exposed to Cold, if he salivates or sweats. There is a Necessity of his being

Lues V. confirm.

confined to his House & even to a Room, but it ought to be an airy one as well as cool. We hear many Inst.^s of Patients getting violent Swellings of the Head by being exposed to Cold, and it is no wonder if kept for weeks together in a Stove.

When an Angina happens from Cold or sudden Salivatⁿ we treat it as any other Inflamm. Dis. by Bleeding &c. It will be proper to keep the Head particularly warm.

Sulphur is oft given in Case of viol. Salivⁿ as a gentle Laxative.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ l. Pills w^{ch} are just $\frac{1}{2}$ rubbed with Honey or any mucilaginous Subst. have this Advantage above Calomel that they are not so apt to gripe & that they act slower.

Many trust intirely to the Solutⁿ of Corrosive Sublim^d and I believe in most Cases it is very successful; a Pat^t may take $\frac{3}{4}$ ss M. & Co. tho' many People may take dble that Qty. It is not so apt to affect the Salivary Glands as the other Preparat. & therefore I think a Preference is due to it when the Skin is partly affected. Whatever Preparation is given it is proper to keep the Skin warm to promote Perspiration w^{ch} is much more convenient than exciting a copious Salivation.

The

Lucas V. confirm.

The corrosive solutⁿ of double the usual Strength is the best Applicⁿ. that can be made to venereal Sores; but when kept for a Time it precipitates, therefore it always sho^d. be used fresh.

Sometimes Pains remain after the Cure by \S w^h are purely Rheumatic & to be cured not by \S but by W. Water, Riving and the Bark, w^h I have known remove 'em speedily.

For Exostoses on the Bones (coming on in the last Stage) I imagine from the best Acco^{ts}. That Mazerion is one of the best Rem. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Root-boiled in a Gallon & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Water to a Gallon adding Liquorice Root & $\frac{1}{2}$ a Pint of this to be taken 4 Times a Day. you may see an Instance of the good Effect of this in the Lond. med. Essays - A few Instances I have knⁿ. myself of its being attended with remarkable Success.

An unfortunate Circumst^{ce} conseq^t upon this Dis. is, that the Pat^t. often has a Dread & Apprehension that the Dis. lurks in his Habit for a long Time after it is entirely removed.

Authors.

D^r. Astruc has given a very accurate Hist: of this Dis. but you must remember that there are modern Improvem^{ts}. - There are some exceeding good Observations in M^r. Catesby.

Icterus

Proximate Causes.

- 1st. The most frequent as appears from Dissection of those that have died, are Calculous Concretions obstruct^g the Biliary Duct.
- 2^d. Somet. a gr. preternat^l. Viscidity in the Bile.
- 3^d. A gr^t. Viscidity of Mucus contained in the Skin: & in the Beginning of the Alimentary Canal to such a Degree as seems to prevent the Bile from passing into the Duodenum.
- 4th. Tumors of various Kinds compress^g the Ducts & prod^g. Inflamm. in the neighbour^g. Parts; & in a few Cases there is a real Coalescence of the Sides of the Duct: Com. - This last is incurable. Of Tumors I think those of the Pancreas are most comon. It is sometimes bro^d on by Compression of the Colon when greatly distended with Faeces or Flatus in that Place where it passes immed. under the Liver.
- 5th. Spasmodic Strictures. I apprehend it must be this when it comes on in Cholics.
- 6th. It may arise from a simple Obstructⁿ. of the Duct Hepat. distinct from that of the Ductus Com. but it can never arise from a Simple Obstrⁿ. of the Cystic Duct; because there are many Inst^s. of People that upon Dissection have been found to have the Gall Blad. greatly distended with Bile & the Passage between that and the

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the Duct. Commun. entirely obstructed & yet the Pat^t never had the Jaundice. There is the greatst Reason to bel. — that the Gall Blad. receives the Bile, that it is not secreted into the Gall Bladder, but that it receives it by Regurgitation from the Ductus Com. by the Cystic Duct, & of Conseq. if this be obs.^d it prevents any more Bile from getting into the Gall Blad. & if any Jaund. was even to be prod. by Reabsorption it must be of short Continuance, because the Commun^{ty} of the Bile is cut off & in Fact the Cystic Duct has been often found obstructed without any Jaundice.

7. In some particular Cases a Jaundice may arise fr. a Redundancy & Reabsorp^{tion} of Bile wth Obstr. or rather this Place wth proper Jaundice. This is the Case in the Bilious remitt^{ent} Fever, but more remark. in the yellow Fever of the West Indies. So far are these Cases fr. an Obstruct. to the Course of the Bile that these Dis. are attend^{ed} with const^{ant} Bilious Vom. & somet. in the Cholera I have seen the Faces of a yellow Colour uncommonly, the opposite of w^{ch} is the Characteristic Mark of Jaundice.

It is very diffic. in many Cases to judge fr. w^{ch} of the above Causes the Jaundice proceeds. Somet. we can clearly ascertain that it proc. from Calculi as in Cases where Stones are

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passed in the Stools, & wherever the Dis. is attended with very sharp Pain, there is no Doubt but this is the Cause.

Cure.

1st. Unless the Dis. is attend^d. with Pain or proc. from Plethora, there is no partlar Advant. in Bleeding. In these Cases however, & often in Cases of Pregnancy (where the Jaundice arises from the peculiar Positⁿ. of the Child) the taking of 5 or 6 ℥ of Bl. will often remove the Dis. in 24 Hours. In Cases with gr. Pⁿ. from Calculi warm Bathing or Semicupium & Clysters after bleeding are the most proper, and then an Opiate

2^{dy} Emetics. When the Dis. seems to proc. either fr. the Viscidity of the Bile or of the Contents of the Stom. & Duodenum, preventing the free Egress of the Bile Vom. will often cure the Dis. at once. This is often the Case esp. in Childⁿs Jaundice. If given in Cases of Calculi w^hn the severe Fits of Pain are off they often answer well & force the Stones thro' the Ducts into the Duodenum. They tend to remove the Viscidity of the Bile & that partlar Indisposition of the Stom. which is the Conseq. of Jaundice.

3^{dy}. Gentle Laxatives. to supply the Deficiency of the Bile & obviate Costiveness. Somet^h. pretty stimu^l. Cathartics answer very well, whence it sho^d. seem that the Stim. may be comunicated to the biliary Ducts & in Conseq. of that they are enabled to propel the obstruct^d. Contents; but in gen^l.

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think it is better to give such gentle Laxatives as just keep the Belly open, Pills made of Soap & Aloes are in gen. a morbid Acidity in the Stom. this makes a Propriety in using Soap, independ^t of any solvent Power, as also Lime Water for Drink. — The soluble Tartar also drunk as mineral Waters. In obstinate Cases there are many Inst^s where the purg^e Min^e Waters taken regularly every Day have prod. good Eff. & in all Cases where there are evident Marks of the Viscer^a being affected I have a higher Opinion of^m than of any o^r Rem. whatever. Small Doses of Calomel & Rhubarb in viscid Colliquies of the Stom. are better than the sedative Purg^{ns}. — In the Inflam. Diatheses the Saline Purg^s so diluted as to take from ℥i to ℥ij at diff^t Times but also before M^eals. Boerh. & V. Swieten recommend the Antiscorbutick Juices from an Observⁿ that Cattle have frequently calculous Concretions in winter wch are removed by their feeding on grass in the Spring. The Plan Van Swieten proposes is in the winter Time to take Soap in pretty large Att^s & Honey if it agrees with the Stom^{ch}; in the Spring to take these Veg^l Juices as Decoct. Graminis with whey and acidulated Min. Waters in the Sum. Time. The Min. Waters that are known to succeed best are those of Bath, & in some Cases Tunbridge, & in Scotland Moffat. where the Dis. proceeds fr^m Sclerous Tumors the Cicuta may be tried. Milleepedes are
much

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much recommended by some & to such as have gr. Faith in them - they are not to be refused. Mercury seems to have no particular Excellence except in the Dropsies that are the Conseq. of Jaundice

Regimen

Must differ much accordg. to the parlar State of the Dis. Often a Regimen rather ascenscent may be proper parlarly in Cases where there is any Tendency to Putrescence. In other Cases where there are Marks of Morb. Acidity Ascenscents are not so proper. But all Acids are universally proper parlarly ripe Fruits. Universally fat Meats & Sact & every Thing heavy of Digestion is impr. - Exercise is universally proper, & one of the best Rem. - that can be made use of, w^hever Causes the Dis. proceeds from - fr eq. Friction of the Skin ought always to be used. Sometimes, wⁿ the Dis. is not attend^d. with gr. Pain, a Voyage with People that are apt to be sick will ansar. ex^t. well, for the continual Praining & Nausea that goes on this Case often removes Obstr. that no temporary Vomits will have any Effect upon.

Calculi.

The Sy^t of a Stone pass^g from the Kidnies into the Bladder, or generally into the Ureters are a violent Pain, & of Conseq. more or less of Inflamm. There are generally too all the Sy^t of a Febrile Paroxysm, Coldness, Shivering, Coldness of the Extrem^s, Nausea, Vomit^g, Spasmodic affectⁿ of the Bowels, Cholick Pains, frequent Inclⁿ to pass water, & great Difficulty in pass^g it, Somet. a total Suppressⁿ of Urine for some Time, Costiveness, comonly a Torpor in the corresponding Leg, & a retractⁿ of the Testicle of the same Side. When the Pain is very violent it is attended with Syncope & sometimes Convulsions & if the Pat^t is weak it sometimes brings on Epileptic Fits & where there is a total Suppressⁿ of Urine for some Time it often brings on a Lethargy. When the Stone is pass^g along the Course of the Urethra a sensation of viol^t Pain seems to run along there tear^g the Pat^t in a most agonizing Manner, & after it has pass^{ed} the Pain will go off in $\frac{1}{2}$ a Minute's Time. Often after the Paroxysm the Urine w^h in the Fit maybe suppress^{ed} & very clear passes with plarge Sedim^t & com. with a large Qty of Bl. & after w^h small Stones w^h are the orig^t Cause of the Paroxysm. In Case a Stone is
infarct^{ed}

Calculi.

infarcted in the Kidnies bl. Urine comes to be a Sym^l especially after hard Exercise. When it is in the Bladder the Sy^l are; a frequent Inclⁿ to pass Urine & Pⁿ in the Penis but esp. in the Glans in passing it & more partic. the last Drop of Water. There is generally too a const^d St^lillatⁿ of the Penis & it is frequently attended with a Tenesmus, & somet. in Children with a Proxidentia Ani. In gen^l we may observe that an affectⁿ of this Kind affects all the other Parts about it in a gr. or lesser Degree. The Urine is loaded with a mucous Sedim^t (fr. the inside of the Bladder. Indeed the same Mucous is often discharged wⁿ there is a morbid affectⁿ of the Kidnies with^o a Stone. There are often frequent Tremblings, sometimes Convulsions it is frequently attended too with Costiveness. But all the Sy^l w^{ch} I ment^d just now may take place fr. a Variety of other Morbid Affectⁿs of the Bladder. Where there is a Stone there is gen^l a Sensatⁿ of oppressive Weight in the Bladder immed. above the Os Pubis & often a gr. St^lillation where there is no Pain. Somet. there is here a total Suppression of Urine & at o^r Times it will come easily enough. We often find the Urine come off with sudden Jolts. We generally find that small Stones will occasion a more obstinate Suppression of Urine than large ones. Large ones may more easily be removed by the Catheter or by a Change of Pasture. There is no certain Proof of Stone in the Bladder but feeling the Stone its self; this may be often done by introduc^g the Finger into the Anus but in most Cases it may be distinctly perceived by the Catheter. This

Calculi.

This is a Dis. that properly belongs to the Decline of Life. If it happens to Children it is very rare that the Stone is in the Kidneys. It never almost appears in them but in the Bladder. It is so remarkably connected with the Gout that we freq. find the Dis. alternatively with one an^d, & often combined at the same Time. There are few Dis. of the Hum: Body but with^l a Fit of the Gout will carry off & tend to keep Peop. free fr. them unless it be one of the Stone.

These 2 Dis. are generally bred by Wine, Luxury, Venery & Idleness, & they may be generally cured by Water-Drink, Milk & Vegetable Diet, Temperance & Exercise. In gen^l this is extremely true, it is a very uncommon Thing to find gravelly Comp^{ts} amongst Country People that live soberly & use hard Labour. It is supposed that it may be bro^t on by being long confined to lye on the Back, & I imagine that there is something in it. It has been generally said that People that drink Ale are less subject to it than those that drink Wine, and especially a small sharp acid Wine. I think there is a good Deal of Probability that it may be so because so far as it is connected (as has been supposed) with a Morbid Acid of Stom: there is nothing worse in such

Calculi.

such Complaints than this kind of Wine.

Occasional Causes.

The Paroxysms of the Stone are immediately occasioned by any Thing that dislodges the Stone from the Kidneys or impels it into the Mouth of the Ureters, such as violent Exercise, strong Emotions of the Mind catching Cold in the Back, Spasmodic Cholick, strong Diuretics, in short, whatever has a Tendency to give Concussion to the Body, or ever tends to stimulate or increase the Circulation. It is not so easy to account for the Paroxysms of the Stone in the Bladder. we can do it no other Way than by supposing that the Stone shifts its Place and that one Part of the Stone may be more angular & thus stimulate the Bladder and another smoother and so give no Stim.

The Consistency of the Stones is extremely various. They have all the diff^t Degrees of Hardness from that of a flint Stone given much softer. It is remarkable that more than one half consists of NA^{wh} is more than in any o^r solid Substance w^hever, for in the Tartar or Calculus of the Ren. Wine there is only one Kind of NA.

Cure.

To relieve the present Paroxysm, in Case of ^{severe} Bleeding & as the best Antispasmodic & allowing the Stone to pass the Ureters. It
 sometimes

Calculi.

Sometimes gives Relief wth Opriates & Clysters have no Effect. Next is to open the Belly. The partur Signatⁿ of the Colon wth regard to the left Kidney shows how easy an affection of that may bring on Costiveness; therefore, it must be our Vicio to empty the Colon. Clysters are immediately proper for this; but they are proper too as a warm Bath or Antispasmod: applied close to the P.^t affected. In Cases that lead us to suspect a real Stone, I think that Injections, purely emollient & demulcent are preferable; but in Cases where the Pat^t does not pass large Stones but only gravelly Matter, & especially in cold Plegmatic Habits, the Clysters that succeed best are the Turpentine ones; but these are improper where a Stimulus is improper. When the Emollient Clysters are proper, those of warm Water, Infusio Lini or Oil will answer the Purpose. Anodines are oft given in Clysters to remove & relieve the Spasm.

Vomiting if natural may be encouraged, or if otherwise procured with Advantage.

Cathartics also after bleeding. Nothing is more common than for a Dose of Glauber Salts, or soluble Tartar to prod. a prodigious Discharge of Urine & gravelly Matter.

Diuretics are seldom of any Service in the Paroxysm. When they fail of carrying off the Gravel they exasperate the Sy. haveⁿ.
the De-

The Demulcents are the safest & best such as E. mulsie Arab. Infus.
Lin & Althæ & express oils where Stom. can bear 'em

after prop Evac.tm opiates may be given which is the greatest
safety & they are indeed the Remedies we have the most dependance
upon. It is needless to give them at all under a Dose of 40 Drops,
at least if the paroxysm is severe they must be given from
40 to 70.)

after plethore is taken off by Bleeding I look upon
Semicupium as one of the principal Remedies in the paroxysm
where people are only accustomed to pass sand with Stones
Diuretics may be given with Great propriety; hence y^e Com. purg.
have generally Recourse to Gin; it will occasion a considerable
discharge of Urine; but it acts much softer when made into
punch, in this way it is a good Diuretic Medicine. However
all the Cases that are related of the Effects of this are not
to be depended upon, because the Flatulent Cholic is often
confounded with a Stone in the Kidneys which generally
yields to Drains.

The Balsams are often used in this way but are heating.
- I think the best directions in this Case are those of the
sedative kind, such as the ft. dulc, the Saline Dr.^h the the-
neutral Salts, Mineral waters, such particularly as contain a

Solution

Solution of the Farvile alkali & Steel Mineral waters—
 I am sure that these are often of great Service especially in
 cases where there is only gravelly Matter. I have heard
 good things done by both of these kinds of Mineral waters. They
 are certainly of particular Service for preventing y^e Dis^e from
 returning. I may mention among the Med^s y^e are given as
 diuretic & as a Med^y y^e tends much to alleviate y^e Sy^m the
 Nova Urvi. It is a gentle Bitter & astring^t. the Qty of fr^z ʒj
 to ʒi thrice a day will ans.^r extremely well tho^o I don't expect
 any thing fr^o it as a Lithontriptic

Regimen

Shou^d be of the lightest kind. Abstinence particularly
 fr^o Salt & the keep^g an open Bely. The proximate Cause of
 the Dis^e is so much connected with the Stom^{ach}, it plainly points
 out the greatest Attention sh^d be paid to every thing that can
 produce Morbid Acidity

This shows the propriety of keeping an open Bely &
 the using a good deal of exercise

It is proper too in the gravel to sleep very cool &
 also on a Mattress; for keeping the back warm certainly
 tends to make a good Determination to the p^l fermented—
 Liquors of any kind are unfavourable to the Gravel people
 that are subject to it o^r to drink nothing but water, but if y^e
 sh^d be too cold for the Stom^{ach}. they sh^d mix a small Qty of Spirit

along with it.

With regard to Medicine Lime water proves a Solvent out of the Body, but it has been given now for a long time — — — internally & it is found only to solve Stones of a certain consistence. Caustic alk. is likewise a Solvent out of the Body but it has not yet been applied in such a manner as to have any Effect — when taken internally. Mr. Stephens's Med. (a very injudicious collection & nunci at. Med.) was at last reduced to Soap & Lime water. Whether there be really Lithontriptics is a matter of much Contention. I know that in many Cases there can be no dependance upon them. But I am pretty confident that in a few Cases I have seen them successful in dissolving the Stones. At any rate they may be needful to aid the passing of them. & of a very matter — All people that are Subject to Gravel sho^d. make Lime water & Soap ap^t. of their daily — Regimen & I am persuaded it will be of use in preventing a Return of y.^e Dis. Dr. W. Light recom. ʒij of Soap to be taken — w.th ʒviij of Lime water daily at 3 Doses, one early in the Morn^g. and ʒ at 10 & and ʒ at 3 in the Evening. Few Hom. will bear such a large Qty of Soap in Subst. Those however that cannot bear it in pills may in Solution. The Shell — Lime is preferable to Stone Lime in making aqua Calus — Dr. W. Light propound to make of purified pot as hee & calimed —

calculi

Shells are $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$ diluted with Lime water $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$ & some Simple Syrup to be taken thrice a day. This is much more agreeable than Soap Lees. During the use of the Ag Calais y^e Pat. sho^d abstain from acids & fermented Liquors. He should drink only Water or an Infusion of Liquorice at most. Water with a very little Brandy is the only kind of fermented Liquor proper at this time. If spirits be taken by itself or other fermented Liquors used it will obstruct the virtues of the Lime water. There is an inconvenience attending the giving Lime water wth Veg Diet of any kind, because every kind of Vegetable contains a large Quantity of fixed air. If the patient is costive he may take ~~seeds~~ or Rhubarb. but sho^d avoid acrid or acid perurgs - Neutral Salts. He sho^d contain his Urine as long as possible & sho^d only drink as much as will barely quench his Thirst

Chitticks Drops were given twice or 3 a day in Veal Broth. Its Success depended upon the Quantity that was given & that the Stom. of the patient w^d bear. It may be taken in the way fr 33. to 100. Drops at a Dose. I believe that Stones may have been dissolved by this Med. I have an exceeding good opinion of it myself

The taking a D^y of warm water before Dinner has been advised as a palliation with the Stone

Authors Dr Whist in the Med Ess, Dr Mc Bride & a Little Treatise on Chitticks Medicine

Vermis —

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The Sy^g y^t indicate their Existence are very fallacious —
I know none y^t can be thoroughly depended upon. I shall —
mention the most com. Attendant upon the Existence in the
Acute Fulia

The pat. is com^{ly} of a palish or greenish Complexion,
has frequent Flushings of Face just of the same kind with
 hectic Flushing, Swelling of the Lower palpebra with a —
bluish Ring. Dr. Monro mentions a Dilatation of the —
pupils as one Sy^m. ~~The~~ Flushing of the Nose is considered as a certain
Sy^m. at the same time there are a No^s of peop^l & Child^{ren} who y^t
have this Sy^m who never shew any marks of worms. A —
partic. Whiteness of the Nose is likewise reckoned a —
Sy^m. A Swelling of the Upper Lip too: but this is a Sy^m I —
have no particular dependance upon in the Case of Worms
because it is a Sy^m that happens in so many other —
Cases particularly in Scrophula. They are often — —
attended with a fatid Breath and with a grinding of
the Teeth when the Child is asleep. The app^{te} is very
various, somet. wanting & at other times uncom. voracious.
This I look upon as one of the most certain Attendants
of the Dis. The Symptoms are most Violent when
the Stomach is Empty. The Degrees of Thirst is —
also various, a Salivation sometimes attends the

Vermes

Dis. a variety of new Complaints are often connected and considered as taking their Rise from *em partie*. - Epilepsy Sudden Starting in the Sleep, pain in different parts of the Alimentary Tube more or less severe, a dry cough, an Irreg^d Feco. Attended with many a. nomalous Sy.^s The Belly is sometimes Costive sometimes loose, - Sometimes there is Swelling of the Belly & Lo^s Boasting of the Body. There have been instances tho' extremely rare of their perforating the intestines themselves. Children frequently pass worms without any of the above Sy.^s & when to all appearance they are in perfect health. So that I apprehend they are much more com. than is imagined and whenever they are attended with Morbid Sy.^s there are Sy.^s of some other Dis. which the worms are connected with rather than of the worms themselves. There is scarce a pt.^t of the Human Body in which worms have not been found & it is very difficult to account for it how they cou^d get there

Remedies most gen.^{lly} applied

1 Tin powders have been celebrated for the cure of worms for these 20 years past & for the Teria. Tin contains a sm. quantity of arsenic but not such as to produce any sensible Effects upon the hum. Body. I have seen them often given without any sensible Effects

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2- Steel Medicines are sometimes such as Steel Mart. & Filings of Steel. I imagine they are often of Service because we may observe that those Med. that act as Tonics are — the best Anthelmintics.

3- Copper has been given in a variety of ways & yet it is so that worms will live a consid. time in a Solution of Copper. The Capram. Ammoniacali has been a Com. Rem. in the Dis. — w. it is attend wth Epilepsy.

4. $\frac{1}{2}$ is one of the chief Med. in worms. Sm. Doses of Calomel triturated with Sugar & joined with Rhubarb or Jalap is one of the best Rem. and where it does not prove purgative — it is ever one of the best preparations given alone. One 2. or 3 gr may easily be taken with anything else. If it be given in the way of powder the best method is to give them for 8 or 10. Days tog. and then give a pretty brisk dose of Calomel or other Tolerably Stimulating purgative. This is the Method of bringing away the greatest quantity as any thing that purges briskly generally also effects the best — Anthrops diu. I have no gr Opinion of. Water in which $\frac{1}{2}$ has been boiled has been used but without any Effect.

5 The waters which contain a purging Salt & a Solutⁿ of Hepar Sulph have been highly commended in Cases of Anacides.

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6 - Expressed oils

7 - Asafetida and Garlic all three have been prescribed but not as I find with any advantage. Worms will live a long time in a strong solution of the 2 last or in the oils.

8 - Valerian - I am apt to think that what advantages have been reaped for it are only as a Tonic

9 - A variety of bitter Decoctions have been tried but they are now justly neglected for the Texas worm has been put into the bitterest of all & has lived for some hours and sometimes for days, & the Inst^s of worms being found in good health in the Gale Bladder is a proof that Bitters are not a poison to them

10 - A Decoction of the wild-Cabbage Tree Leaves is used in Jamaica & is one of the best Specifics of the kind I know

11 - The Indian Pink is much celebrated & may be infused in ℥iij of boiling water & this Qty to be taken at thrice. We have a good reason to think y^t this answers exceeding well. I have tried the Bark of the cabbage tree with good success where Calomel & other purgatives have been used unsuccessfully. In those cases where there are worms in the Stom. Vomits are occasionally necessary. I have here many Inst^s where they have been thrown up in this way

12 - Sulphur has been given and seems rather to act as

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apoisson to the worms rather than as a Cathartic. It is given in Switzerland to the Quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ ij Morning & Evening —

With regard to Clysters those of Milk sho^d be injected previous to those of an acid Nature to invite the worms to the Rectum. The most effectual Rem. that I know in way of Clyster is Tobac. Smoke. You will find a pass. in the London Med. Essays recommending the practice in *Ascarides*. I have prescribed it many times since I find it one of the best Rem. that is known in the *Ascarides*, which are chiefly seated in the Great Guts & about the Rectum where they cause a troublesome Itching esp. to old peop; they are apt to be most troublesome in the evening. Fanny Tea has likewise been used by way of Clyster —

Authors

Rhedi, Vandewirran, Paulsenieri & Le Clerc

Hydrophobia

A particular Dread of water is a Sym^m of some Fevers but it occurs extremely rarely. However what I mean to consider is y^t Dis. which arises in Conseq. of the Bite of a Mad Dog or some other animal. There are some parts of the world where it is said the Dogs never do go mad. This is particularly mentioned to be the case in South America. This Dis. is not mentioned by Hippoc.

We have therefore good Reason to believe that it was unknⁿ in Greece in his time. The Dis. is not generated in every Species of Dogs as Wolves Foxes &c and communicated only to other animals by Infection communicated by the Saliva by means of a wound.

As it is of the greatest consequence to know when a Dog is Mad. I shall mention some of the most general appearances. They are at first very low spirited & run about by themselves. they dont bark in their usual manner eat nor drink as they used to do. They are very apt to fly upon Strangers at the same time that they obey their Masters. They hang down their Tail & Ears & walk torpid as if asleep. Their Eyes are watry & tender & appear as if inflamed. at this time the Bite of the Mad Dog seldom proves fatal tho' their wounds shew some Virulence Externally

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after this as the Dis. ever the begin to breathe and Cole out their Tongues with Foam & a great Deal of Saliva, There is one thing remarkable in their walking at this time — that they do not go Strait forward but giddy and when flying at any object they often miss it so that it wd. appear that there is a Deficiency in their Sight. They turn perfectly — Cank for want of Food & are very furious; In this State — they seldom survive above 30. hours Through Death — the more virulent is the Bite. Some Dogs are not furious but comatose and dye in Convulsions. This has been remarked of the Dogs of Charles's Breed. This Dis. is said to arise in Dogs fr. their not Sweating —

Symptoms

that appear after the Bite

1.st There is a p.ⁿ in the p.^t that is bit that comes on — independant of the 1.st p.ⁿ fr. the Bite that arises somet. after & at a Distance that is very Various Somet.³ Months after more or less & somet.³ after the wound is perfectly — healed. The p.ⁿ soon extends itself to the Neighbouring — parts. The patient complains of Lassitude & Languor & loves Solitude & has disturbed Sleep & is restless & Sighs continually. You see these are all the Sy.^s of a Grav. Fr. in its beginning. This may be reckoned the first Stage of the Dis. The

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Duration of it is very uncertain. sometimes it will continue for 2 weeks

2 - As the Dis. comes on a Stricture about the præcordium a Difficulty of Breathing a Horror at the Sight of water that is a pathognomonic Sy.^m of the Dis. There is a Horror too at the Sight of any clear object - particularly a Mirror. This Dread of water does not appear to be owing to any Dis. in the Throat because you can Swallow Solids easily enough. There is an entire loss of appetite. If you touch their Lips or Tongue with any thing Liquid it throws them into Great Terror & even absolute convulsions. There then comes on Vomiting of Biliary Glutinous Matter. The Fev. is more or less. Sometimes none at all. Priapism comes on as an Attendant Sy.^m of the Dis. In this Stage all the Faculties of the mind are greatly disturbed & there is that partic. Sy.^m of throwing out the Saliva & Spitting upon the attendants

3 - In the last Stage of the Dis. the Tongue hangs out of the Mouth, they become very Hoarse, are furious & eat any thing Liquid. As to their Biting I don't think there is much in that. In the few cases I have seen there was nothing more than what we see often in people delirious in Fevers. but when the Sy.^m run high & they are near death they retain their Senses so much as to desire with

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the greatest anxiety that people will not come near them for fear of their biting them. The pulse & Breathing then gradually begin to sink & the pat.^d dies in convulsions & go Dyspnea & seldom lives many hours after these Sy.^s have begun

There are Instances of the Sy.^s coming on in a certain Degree & observing for a considerable time the Course of the Moon like an Epilepsy but that I had never an opportunity of seeing

Causes

It is only received by the immediate contact of the Saliva of the Dog with the Blood, The contrary opinion has given rise to the fame of many inert Remedies and made others needlessly & melancholy mad with Fear. It is found that it may remain for years before it operates but I don't know any well attested Instance of this some times it will come on in a few days, sometimes it will be some weeks but I know no instances well attested of its remaining for 2 months before it appears, The opposite is the most uncomfortable notion in the world. There was an Instance of several Dogs that were bit without shewing the least sign of Madness, but a Duck at the same time receiv'd the Dis.^e had all the reg. Sy.^s I have kn. 100 Inst.^s of peop. y.^t have been bit w.th a Dog. was really mad y.^t have never taken the disease

Prophylaxes

One of the first things to be done is to cut out the pt. as quick as possible to prevent its spreading in the System. The Suction of the part may be wise & proper. This is com. done with coppering Glasses for the dread- with people have of taking the poison into their mouths tho' it might be done with the utmost safety And when the part is cupped I believe it might be proper to Scarify it too & to keep a constant Suppuration in the part for some months after Some people use the actual contrary Great dependance has been had upon rubbing the part with oil. I will now mention some of the best attested means for prevent. the Dis. fr. coming on

1st. - Musk appears to be one of the most effectual Med. There is a strong Fact to prove this mentioned by Dr. Hillary of 10 people that were bit 7 of them that took Musk & had a const. Diaphesis kept up every night recovered 3 who did not follow this method of cure died. He proposes to continue this practice for 7 or 8 nights to take the Quantity of $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ and to repeat it every 3 or 4 hours. The same pat. may be bathed in the Sea by Day.

2^d. - Immersion in the Sea is in Great reputation as a preservation from the Dis. the practice is now & I imagine it is a good one

3^d. - Great expectations have been had of the Eff. of 3 The Antiphlogistic Regimen may be prop. with it above middl Acid & keeping an open Belly and Dr.

Hydrophobia

Hilary fr. observ^d - 4. 4⁺ 14⁺ - removed & came on again at the full & new moon makes his patients take Musk again 3 times at night at every full & new moon.

There has been ^g Expectations fr. $\frac{2}{y}$ vol. alk. & partic. fr. *Caustic*
Vol. alk. I do not know $\frac{+}{y}$ it has got any fair Trial.

There have been gr. Expectations of I think naturally
enough fr. Opium in $\frac{c}{y}$ Cure of $\frac{t}{y}$ Dis. Dr. Milani seems to have
been very fond of it & alow. gave it with Musk. So far as I know
it had an Effect in moderating Sy^s but I don't kn. $\frac{t}{y}$ it ever
cured $\frac{t}{y}$ Dis.

It has been prop. to prod. a const. Sweat by $\frac{2}{y}$ use of
Diaphoritics. It is partic. $\frac{1}{y}$ there have been some Inst.
where $\frac{2}{y}$ by $\frac{1}{y}$ of $\frac{1}{y}$ Dis. took place & were removed by repeated
Doses of Dover's powders. D.^r Hilary mentions an Inst. of an
Hydrophobia cured by large Bleeding Immersion in cold
water & opiates given so as to prod. ag^t Sweat This is the
only Inst. of Cure by this means after $\frac{2}{y}$ Hydrophobia came
on, that I ever met with. -

Authors

You will find in D: Hilary Sauvages, & D: Mead on poisons
some good Obs^{ns} on y^e Subj. & likewise in D: Sarric's little Treatise on
the use of S in y^e Dis. you will find a good Hist. of y^e Dis. in Boerhaave
& B. Swieten. There is likewise an accurate acco^t in Calvus anacardius

Venena

a writer who gives the most accurate acct. of this Dis.^e he writes of -

When anything is taken into $\frac{2}{y}$ Stom. $\frac{t}{y}$ acts as antiseptic does, by raising a viol. Inf. Bleeding comes to be necessary, as necessary as in any other Topical Inflamm.

We must endeavour to get the poison w^hever it be dislodged fr. $\frac{2}{y}$ Stom. as far as possible. In most of these Cases the poisons act as Vomits themselves so $\frac{t}{y}$ it w^d be ridiculous to add to $\frac{2}{y}$ Stimulus; but we sh^d give a large Qu^{ty} of Mucilage w^h will serve both to expulse $\frac{2}{y}$ poison & to blunt w^t remains so as to prevent its acting on $\frac{2}{y}$ Stom. A consid. Qty of Oil thereof or any other Mucilaginous Fluid sh^d be given to drink & $\frac{t}{y}$ same sh^d be thrown up by Injection. Milk has been frequently prescribed in $\frac{2}{y}$ case as a Mucilag. - Fluid. If these have Vomit.^g for $\frac{2}{y}$ poison it will be necess. to give an Emet. & Utricol alb. will act the most quickly. -

At $\frac{2}{y}$ same time $\frac{t}{y}$ we are giv.^g Mucil.^o Fomentations - ought to be externally applied & when $\frac{2}{y}$ p.^r is extremely viol. - Simicup. &c to be tried. -

After very copious Evacuations when we have reason to think $\frac{t}{y}$ we can do no more in expelling the poisonous Matter we must endeavour to quiet $\frac{2}{y}$ Syst by large Doses of opiates & I - apprehend this is all we can do.

Venena.

As to those poisons ^{if} are on the New Syst. when the Narcotic Effects begin to appear, we must endeavour to Stim. the System upon the same principles as in the Case of Apopleay. -

We must do every thing we can to Stimulate & excite a Diaphoresis. -

I think it is very prob. that there may be very many poisons - particular Species, each when taken will quickly remove their effects. but as far as I know we are yet in the dark as to all this. All the Facts that we have yet upon that Subj. are handed down upon the greatest Superstition by the Antients under the Name of Antidotes. With regard to the Bite of the Viper I believe it is a Fact, that the rubbing the part with Sweet Oil has a good Effect, if quickly Applied, if not it has no Effect. & in the same case I believe Sucking the wound immed may have a good Effect & it is not attended with any particular Danger. If it Occasion any Irritation in the Mouth it is easily taken off by washing the Mouth with sweet Oil. -

Diseases of Infants

Cholera. -

The Cholera or Gripes is one of the first & Severest of Child.^{ns} disorders they are Subj. to it fr. Birth to the 2.^d or 3.^d Year of their Age. Child.ⁿ at the beginning of the Cholic cry incessantly drawing up their Legs. It then shews itself by want of Sleep, Swelling of the Belly, freq. a total Suppress.ⁿ of Urine, Costiveness freq. tho' somet. Diarrhaea. Somet. green Stools gr. Vomiting, acid Belchings & sometime those Cholics li. on Epileptic Fits. -

Causes.

Thas been tho.^t owing to the Meconium not yet evacuated, but I apprehend it is the manner in which it is com. evacuated. In Short here is a fluid to be evacuated & Nature has given a physic for the purpose wch is the first Milk of the Mother. It is the Case with all Animals we know that the Mother's first Milk has a considerable good Effect upon them. Now it is alm. the com. practice to give the Child some Drugs & never to let them suck the Mother till they are 2 or 3 days old, the Conseq. of y^e is that the Meconium is retained & y^e Med. that is given to purge it off prod. Gripes as it is gen. some sweet Stuff or other. Now if a Child after it has been born some time & begins to awake & they

gen. remain asleep for the first 10 or 12 hours & make some instinctive Motions as twisting of the Mouth & Head, shews it wants someth. if it then gets the Mother's Milk it Satisfies the Child & answers the purpose of living off the Meconium & if a Mother has no Milk as yet, nothing promotes its flow so much as putting the Child to the Breast. —

2. Another practice that causes Crises is overfeeding the Child it is com. the Mom. the Child is born to stuff it with water Gruel. This prod. excess. Flatulency & there is no Occasion for it at all when it is in want it will shew it by an instinct. Motion. —

3. Another Cause is giving Childⁿ improper food; they perhaps give it the Milk of a Nurse that is a Month or 2 Old if the Moth^r has no Milk; but the letting the Child Suck is the way of bringing Milk to the Mother's Breast, if there be none. It answers the best purpose in the World both to the Child & to the Mother; it will bring Milk to the Mother's Breast wch wo^d not have come in till the 3.^d Day & then wo^d have flowed in all at once & distend the Breasts to a gr. Size and hardness, & if the Child be put at that time to Diminish it by Sucking it may Occasion great Distress & in many Cases Death to the Mother, so that I think a Child should not only not

Cholic. Infant.

not be Stuffed as soon as born (which is the com. prac. but altogether absurd for there is not once in 100 times that a child wants to Suck till it has been born more than 12 hours) but afterw^d it sho^d Taste nothing but w^t it takes fr. the Mother. But this only relates to Infants newly born & to their cholic. which you will find more distressing for y^e first 5 or 6 Days. —

But for some Time afterw^d Child^{ren} are apt to have the Cholic in Conseq. of overfeed^{ing} & of improper Diet. I reckon y^t every Child is overfed where the Mother has a sufficiency of Milk that ever tastes any one thing else, w^{ch} I apprehend only tends to prod^{uce} Gripes. I look upon it as a bad practice to Confine them only to suck at certain partic. Times, w^{ch} is a prac. introd. by some Mothers for their own Convenience to y^e Mother ought to give suck to her Child w^h it Chuses to Suck. Child^{ren} maybe easily bro^{ught} to Sleep the greatest part of the Night but that sho^d be intirely left to Nature. As to the bad Qualities of the Diet given to Child^{ren} I look upon animal Food as w^t occasions the greatest Mischief to 'em. I think that no Child w^t ever under 3 or 4 Years old, ought ever to taste animal Food unless on Acco^{unt} of a Morbid Constitution, where it may be given as a Med. Water gruel sweetened with Sugar or Water pap are com. Foods with Child^{ren} but they are as pleasant & very apt to prod^{uce} Gripes & Vomiting & green Stools. Puddings & all practices are very improper

improper being heavy & indigestible. -

4. Ano.^r Cause which produces a Cholic in Child. "I apprehend the being kept too hot. This almost a universal Mistake in the Managem.^t of Child."

Moreover a Child ought not to be under any confinement as to Dress which ought to be perfectly loose. -

5 I may Mention the want of proper Exercise as ano.^r Cause of Crises. Exercise cannot be given to a Child the 1.st hour after it is born, but as soon as it comes to be necessary the Child makes an instinctive motion which shews its propriety & indeed it does not want any person to apply this Exercise because as Exercise is natural to it, so it is also able to take it itself & therefore the most prop. Exercise is just to let it lie on the Floor & on the Grass & let it sprawl as it will; & such a Course enables them to walk at least half a Year sooner than others. -

A Child sho.^d never be put into Cradle because in this Way they are tied down & conseq. confined to lie on their Backs, they sho.^d also be allowed to lie in any posture they please & also in a Bed with very few cloaths. -

Method of Cure

If it proceeds fr. the Meconium the 1.st Milk which is purg.^e for 2 or 3 days only. if it does not flow the first 3 days it then comes all at once & seems to be vitiated fr. the Inflamed Breast & must then be allowed if Child; but we must

Cholic. Infant.

give the Milk of some other Woman nearly in the same Situation if this cannot be had we must have recourse to the gentlest Laxatives I have seen Honey & Manna & Spi. of Violet given; but this also tends to gripe at the same time I think y^e is no possibility of helping it, for I know none more proper. With regard to Nurses it is requisite that they sho^d Live in the same manner in a Gentleman's Family that she does at home. her Diet sho^d not be fuller nor her Exercise less. The Qty of Animal Food & fermented Liquors wch they take when they come into a Gentleman's Family while at the same time they are totally indolent must certainly disease the Milk and then it is no wonder that the Child becomes sickly. —

2. When the Gripes proceed fr. Acidity wch may be pretty well known by the green Stools, the Rem^{ys} that are more peculiarly appropriated to this are the Testacea; when Costive the Magnesia, & if Obstinate Emolient Clysters or Fomentations. when the Purgings are severe sm. Doses of Rhubarb, I think that in Child^{ns} Cholic Oils do not answer well tho' often given. In all Child^{ns} Gripes a good deal of Exercise is particularly proper. For temporary Relief when the Gripes are very viol. fr. 2 to 6. gr^{ss} of Sp^t. C. C. or a single Drop of Oil of Cinnamon or of Ob. Anis. But the Effect of all these Warm Med^s is but of very short Continuance & I think the Disorder may be more effectually removed by the Means I before

Cholic. Infant.

before ment.^d Such Whey is extremely apt to increas^e the Sourness in the Stom. & to increas^e the Gripes. If we give any fermented Liquors, a little warm water with a little Brandy in it seems to be the best. There is often gr. Relief gained by Fomentations & by Semicupians; & somet. I have known the Dis. so viol. as not to be relieved wth Anodyne cataplasms such as Theriacal. Somet. I have given Relief by Bathing^g Belly wth Sp.^{ty} of Wine & somet. have been obliged to give S.L. a few drops of w^{ch} have quieted the Sy.^s & not had any bad effects.

One of the best preservatives ag^t the Cholier is every thing that tends to harden & for y^e purpose I wo.^d partic.^{ly} recommend the daily Use of the cold Bath & being constantly abroad in the cold Air. After y are 3 weeks old the cold Bath may be safely used. They sho.^d also Sleep in the most airy & largest Rooms.

The Jaundice of Infants when it happens gen. goes off of itself in a few days or if it lasts longer requires only gentle Laxatives & a Vomit. —

Apthæ of Infants. -

History. -

It comes on soon after Birth. the Sy^g that shew the Approach of Apthæ are a remark. Depression that continues to decrease till they make their Appearance. I have seen this go to such a length, that I was not able to distinguish a Pulse & had the greatest Difficulty to say whe^r the pat. breathed or not, & the Child has continued in that State for some hours. I have often tho^t they were absolutely gone. But I never knew a Child die in this way. The Dis. is alw. proceeded by more or less of this Depress^on. There then appears a sm. little Speck ab^t the Lips or the Point of the Tongue & very soon after this the Oppress^on goes off & the p. begins to rise - The Speech encreases & soon spreads over the Lips & Tongue & the inside of the Mouth some Child^{ren} have red Eruptions pretty copious soon after they are born & it is observed that these Children are much less Subj. to the Thrush. This Dis. in the Mouth may be fr. 8 to 14 days, and I have often known it go to such a length as to prevent 'em intirely from Sucking - for four or five Days 'Tis plain that it goes through the whole Alimentary Tube because
* * * * * it appears -

Apthæ Infant

as far as we can see down their Throat & it appears again ab. the Anus & w.^t is a stronger proof, when y^e Dis. goes off a vast Qty of Slough passes by Stool. The Apthæ are of a brownish Colour, if y turn black y are also. Mortal. They are freq.^{ly} attended w.th gr. & gripes & Hiccups & gen.^{ly} w.th costiveness. When the Dis. goes off y^e Ch. is reduced to 1/2 its Weight, w.^{ch} we must suppose to be the case when an Infant has no Nourishment^t but just a Little of y^e Mothers Milk given by a Tea Spoon; And when we consider too y^e y^e Alimentary Tube is in sch a State y^t of what is taken even very little can be turned to Nourishment^t. If the Apthæ do not turn gangrenous y^e Ch. never Dies. Fr. y^e perfect Health the Ch. enjoys for some Time after we must consider y^e Dis. as critical & salutary. It seems an Effort of Nature to throw off someth. morbid in y^e Constitution perhaps bro.^t into the world with it & increased by improp. Managem^t & particularly by keep.^g them too hot -

Cure.

It is a Dis. y^t will have its course; & we ought to do nothing to stop it if we co.^d; but only endeavour to prevent its bad Conseq.^s - The com. practice of Nurses, is to apply -

Apthoe Infant.

Gargarisms partic. of Claret wth a Little Sugar or -
Alum or somet. a little Borax. The Effect of any of -
these is to take off y^e Crusts fr y^e Mouth immediately;
but at the same Time they Answer no good purpose. In
a few Hours the Crusts all come again as before. The
only thing that can be done in these Cases is to let y^e
Dis. take its course & to keep y^e Mouth wet with -
Demulcents of wth Cream & Honey seem to be the best.
When y^e Apthoe begin to come off, a sm. Q^{ty} of Soap &
dissolved in Water, Ans.^d very well to be applied as a
Demulcent; & to prevent y^e Apthoe fr being swallowed y^e
Nurse sho^d take 'em out wth her Finger. It is extremely
proper to keep y^e Belly open during the Dis. tho' any -
Purging is very wrong. If it be attended wth Gripes &
Costiveness Magnesia with Soap dissolved in Milk -
does very well. Child.ⁿ sh^d never (partic. in y^e Condition
be in a Cradle but also. be kept to the Mothers or Nurses
Breast w^{ch} is the proper Natural Warmth for them &
I am confident tends more yⁿ any Thing else quickly to
recover their Health. -

Dentition -

Symptoms -

There is a sensible Heat felt in the Mouth & an increased Determination to the part, freq. Crying, watchfulness, Starting in Sleep, somet. viol. Fev: somet. Convulsions. This F. & Convulsions seldom or never go tog^r but either of them are apt to come on when the Child is Costive. This is one Circum^{ce} ^{tho} sh^d make people very cautious alw. to have their Childⁿ wth an Open Belly. We seldom see a Child have either F. or Convuls. that has an Open Belly. Nothing tends more to favour the cutting of ^e Teeth ⁿ something soft to bite at.

Cure -

- 1.st Where ^e Sy^s are Viol. Bleed^g with Leeches may be necess. esp. in full Pleth. Habits, & where ^e F. runs high. If they are applied to ^e Temples it is somet. difficult to stop ^e bleed^g thereof ^e sh^d be applied to ^e Gums ^{on} themselves or rather I think Scarifications of ^e Gums to be better -
- 2.nd Gentle Emetics are of gr^d Service in Teething particularly wⁿ Attend^d wth F. & Costiveness -
- 3.rd The Tartaria & Magnesia are proper to keep the

Dentition

Belly open, Magnesia partic. when there is Costiveness
& prepared Chalk when there is severe Diarrhea & to relieve
y^e Gripes fr. Morbid Acidity -

4. Ano.³ Evacuation y^e somet. has remarkable Effects in
mak.^g Chid.ⁿ Teeth easily is by way of Issue bet. the
Shoulders or in the Arms -

5. Blisters may occasionally be proper in Case of -
Convulsions; they are best applied to the Neck Chid.ⁿ -
bear them very well as y^e do all serious Evacuations & are
never affected with Strangury fr. 'em -

6. Antispasmodics are somet. necess.^y partic. Musk, Ether
& am. Doses of Opium after proper Evacuations -

7. Incisions into the Gums wth a Lancet instantly relieve
y^e pain; but y^e sho^d not be done too early, as the Wounds w^d
heal over the Teeth & form a cicatrix wch can afterw^d be
hardly pierced by y^e Teeth -

8. As to Regimen. Teething Children ought also. to be
kept on a cool Diet & use a good deal of Exercise. It is the
most impr. Thing in the World to wear 'em during y^e time
of Teething. But when there is a Morbid Acidity in y^e Stom.
I find many Chid.ⁿ are much better for taking a Little weak

Dentition

Beef Tea than fr. any other Diet & it is oft. necess. to allow 'em a little Chicken, & some Wine. With a View to facilitate y^e Eruption of y^e Teeth I think it is of partic. Conseq. for y^e Ch. to have someth. on wch y^e Gumm can make some Impression. One of the best Things I know is a bit of — Liquorice Root or a bit of Wax Candle. The Cold Bath sh^d. be used wth any regard to Summer or Winter —

There is a Vile Nasty Custom freq^t. among Nurses & y^e is chew y^e Childrens Food wth they eat any Thing solid, a Vile nasty Custom attended wth Bad Conseq^{ces} —

There are a N^o. of Directions in Med^l. Writers which appear extremely absurd. I believe the more y^e are left to Nature & y^e Indications of com. Sense, so much y^e better — There are Directions alw. to keep Children in a partic. posture. I w^d. rather say that the Ch. be allowed to put itself in y^e posture w^{ch} is most agreeable to it —

Authors —

Van Swieten, Tissot, Cadogan & Lock on —
Education —

Diseases of Women—

Chlorosis—

Sym.

The Sym.^s w.^{ch} take place when y^e Menses do not come on at their proper time are, A gen. Sense of ~ weight over all y^e Body. A Lapsitude, Pain in y^e Back, All y^e Animal Functions disordered, Visage pale and languid, Torpor of y^e System & all y^e Marks of Serous-plethora. There seems to be freq.^{ly} an Effort of Nat. to br. on this Haemorrhage long before it does come. We freq. find that there are pains in y^e Breast, Back & even at the Bot. of the Belly & Colic pains y^t will continue for a long Time & y^e Girl will be suffer^g extremely. The Face will at first perhaps be flushed & there will be a partlar fulness in the Face & sm. pimples will come out w.^{ch} will not go off till soe time as the Menses come on. But if y^e continue long in y^e situation this Flush goes off & y^e become pale & have y^e Marks of Serous plethora & often the Fluor alb. comes on. At y^e time too y^e often become Diseased in many other ways. Fr. this natural ~ Evacuation not taking place, a gen. plethora often takes

Chlorosis.

place, the Stom. becomes disordered & y^e often fall into Consumpt^{ions}. The Sy^{ms} that come on upon a suppress^{ion} of the Menses are very diff^{erent} accord^{ing} to the duration & State of y^e Dis. or as y^e Suppress^{ion} arises fr^{om} some viol. external Cause or not. Very oft^{en} when y^e are suppressed by Cold or some Viol. passion it br^{ings} on y^e most Viol.^{ent} Sy^{ms}. The Sy^{ms} in Conseq^{uence} of a suppression are y^e same y^e take place w^{hen} they are obst^{inate} in their first appear^{ing}. - These are at first gen^{erally} all y^e Sy^{ms} of Infl. Diath^{esis} for - somet^{imes}; but if y^e Discontinues obstinate for a consid. time these Sy^{ms} go off & the pat^{ient} instead of the Flushed Face looks pale & languid &c. There is no part y^e suffers so soon fr^{om} y^e Dis. as the Stom. There are many Inst^{ances} - where y^e Menses have been suppressed that the Bl. has forced its way thro^{ugh} y^e Vessels of o^{ther} parts most freq^{uently}: from the Nose, somet^{imes} there is a spitting of Blood - sometimes a Vom. of Bl. & somet^{imes} Bloody Urine and Bloody Stools. There are Inst^{ances} too of its com^{ing} fr^{om} y^e Gums fr^{om} the Eyes & even fr^{om} y^e Nails. There are many Inst^{ances} of y^e Hamorrh^{age} fr^{om} the Nose & Limbs com^{ing} on reg^{ularly} w^{hen} the Menses sh^{ould} have come on & after this has been

Chlorosis -

settled into a Habit it has been extremely diffic. to bring back the Nat. course. There is not the Danger attendg these Haemorrh. where the Vessels are only ruptured if it is - where if Limbs are also diseased. The Breast in partur is apt to suffer fr a suppression of the Menses in conseq. of if remark. Connection wth there is bel. the Breast & Uterus - indeed all if glandular p^{ts} are apt to be infarcted. The same Sy. wth take place at the com. g on of the Menses often take place when the Menses cease when the Constitution often suffers exceed. g. The way in wth if com. leave - wom. is as if first came on, in ge. 2^{ty} perh. for 8 Days At if same Time if return wry Fortnight or 10 Days. (In if way if weaken extremely & in some cases become the Foundation to Dropsy) & then return in an irregular way perh. if dont come once in 2 or 3 Months but w.ⁿ if do come they come in excessive 2^{ties}. This Irregularity makes if pat. Subject to a Variety of Dis. at if Time. I have hn. some Ins. of Women whose Menses have gone off very early in life perh. bet. 20 & 30 & their health has not suff. but this is very uncommon -

Occas. Causes -

1. An Imperforation, but this rarely happens -

Chlorosis.

pens. The Remedy is very plain.

2^d. Any sudden Emotion of the Mind or any violent Passions coming on immed. before the Menses sho^d come on or dur^g their course will freq. stop 'em at once.

3^d. The most comon Cause is the Applicⁿ of cold & esp. of Cold joined with Moisture. We may also obs. that at the Time that Women menstruate they have an uncommon Irritability of the whole System.

With Regard to w^t. is to be eaten or drank, it is an observⁿ of the Women themselves that is improper to eat any Kind of Fish at that Time. But how far such observ^{ns} are well founded is uncertain. No Person w^od suspect, that the putting the Legs into warm Water has any Tendency to stop the Menses; for we all know that in gon^l. where there is an obstruction it is a Remedy that we commonly have Recourse to, and that often succeeds; but I have now known several Instances where the Menses have been flowing, that the putting the Feet into warm Water has stopp'd them altho^g it well shows how uncertain all Reasonings upon this Subject a priori are.

4. Among other Occasional Causes we may reckon

Improprieties in the Method of Living such as improper Regimen

Chlorosis.

Regimen and Management.

Proximate Causes.

I think they may be reduced to the following.

- 1st. A Want of Tone or a debilitated State of the System — particularly a Topical Debility of the Muscular Fibres of the Uterine Vessels.
- 2^d. A Spasmodic Stricture w^{ch} I apprehend is gen^{ly} the Cause where they are suddenly suppressed from the Effects of Cold or violent Passions.
- 3^d. A Determinⁿ of Blood to some or others such as the Head, Breast, Stom, intest^s of the nat^l. Determinⁿ which sho^d take Place at the Menstrual Period.

There are many Cases w^{ch} are ascribed to a Suppressⁿ of the Menses w^{ch} it may not be the orig^l Cause of the Dis. or only a Conseq. or one Effect. — The primary Dis. may be different.

There is an extra^y. Thing w^{ch} Reg^d to the Menses: If they are suppress^d in Health by any Cause w^hever it will prod. the most violent Dis. in their Constitution. They will become weak, lose their Appet. & a long Train of bad Sy^ms. will take Place; but if a Woman gets with Child they stop immediately after Conception wthout the least Inconvenience, perhaps for the first 2 Months there will be a small Discharge, but they frequently stop altoget^her & by this they know that they are with Child. Now in this

Chlorosis.

Case the Health is not hurt. Perhaps for 3 or 4 weeks they will become sick in the morning, & will throw up, but otherwise they are in good Health. Now we cannot account for this, That for the first 2 Months of Pregnancy before the Child can take any Thing like that Qty of Blood in the Menses (for it is at least 4 months before the Child acquires a Degree of Magnitude fit to receive this Qty of Blood) I say we cannot account for it how this Dischⁿ sh^d be suppressed with^o any Inconvenience.

Cure.

1st. When the Dis. is attend^d with Fev: we must first have Rec^o. to Bleeding, gentle, cooling Laxatives & to a cool Regimen, to every Thing that tends to relax & to invite the Blood to the Uterus. It is in this Situⁿ only that Bleeding is proper, where there are marks of gent. Pleth: & we are also obliged to have Recourse to it where there are Infarct^{ns} of the Lungs or Stom. - An^or. Case in w^{ch} Bleed^g is proper, is wⁿ the Menses are gone off and there comes on those viol. Sy^{ms} w^{ch} gen^{ly}. attend that Time. I know Nothing in this Case of more Service than to take a small Qty of Bl. from Time to Time & make the Inter^o. longer till the Constitⁿ is entirely recov^d. - But it is plain that where
the

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the mens^{tr}. Flux has been suppressed for a cons^{id}. Time & where the Habit mst. of hav^g it's appear. of sanguine Plethora becomes Leucophlegmatic in such Cases bleed^g. is by no means indicated.

2^o. What has been said with Regard to bleed^g. may be applied to Cathartics: They are necessary in the first Inst^t. where the Menses are suppressed. We often find that if given soon after the suppressⁿ. they will immediat. have the Effect of bring^g them on. When the Menses have been suppressed for a long Time there is also a Tendency to Costiveness. In this Case it is necessary to keep the Belly open by small Doses of Aloes, for their Stim^{ul}. to the Rectum is common to the adjac^t. Parts. What I have said hitherto is in Case of a Suppressio M. - But in a Menorrhoea Nothing tends more to bring them on than emollient Clysters. In some Cases where Emoll^t. Clysters w^ol^d. not do. Apsa fetida Clysters are found of Service. Some An^dine Clysters will have the same good Effects - & is one of the best Remedies after the Belly has been opened that is known in Spasmodic Suppressions. 'Tis a misfortune that where the Habit is continued it is apt to bring on a Fluor albus. There are many Inst^s. of Women who for 5 or 6 Hours before the coming on of the Menses, have violent intolerab. Chol^{ic} Pains, & w^hch are suppressed every Time they come on. I have tried a Variety of Rem^s. in this Case, & w^h I have found to succeed best, esp. if the Pat^t. is plethoric, is the taking off ʒss. or ʒvi

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of Blood. This often relieves immediat. & brings on the Menses in $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Hour. The putting the Legs into warm water will often bring 'em on as likewise the fomentg. the Belly or going into a Semicupium have often the best Effects this Way. Also a Vapour Bath.

3^d. Emetics are given extremely freely, not merely to prod. an imed. Diach. but with a View to relieve the Stom: Complaints.

4. In Regard to Regimen, if the Pat. is in an Inflamm. State the must be kept perfectly cool: If in a Leucophlegmatic State the Diet may be more strengthening. In all Cases Exercise is proper, tho' indeed it cannot be proper in a person that is fever^d. Till the sanguine Plethora is taken off. W^h the Leucoph. State takes Place the drinkg. much of watery Liquors is improper, but Steel & Min^{er}. Waters are admirable Remed^s. partly owing to the Impregnatⁿ & partly to the Coldness of the Waters, for both act as powerf^l. Tonics; but such ought never to drink 'em in large Quant^{ies}, else that may do 'em more Hurt, than the Virtues of 'em can do good.

5. With Regard to the Medicines given as Emenagogues, they are all of the Stimulating Kind, & therefore are improper in the early Stage of the Dis. when the Infl. Diath. prevails, because they will have an equal Chance of bringing on an

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an Inflamm. I. or mak^e the Bl. to break out in some or
Place, parlarly by spit^t? & vomit^t? - But it is a Questⁿ w^h any
of these Med. have a specul^r? Effect in promot^g the Disch^g of
the Menses or only operate as warm Stimul^{ts} or Tonic Med^{ts}.

One of the most celebrated is the Tincture of black Hellebore,
a Tea Spoonful taken twice a Day*. It may be observed in gen^l.
with Regard to Emenagogues & all Med. that are given in this Way
that their operatⁿ is extremely uncertⁿ. & that the Effects of Diet
& Exercise is often ascribed unto them -

6. The Med^{ts} that I have seen in gen^l. of most Service in
bring^g back the Menses where they have been suppressed for a
consid^g Time are those that act as powerful Tonics, such as Bark
Teel & the cold Bath. They are parlarly proper in a Leucoph.
State. The Bark, the Cold Bath & Exercise are w^h I have
always observed to have the best Effects. I must mention two
stim^{ts} that answers in some Cases extremely well, & that is
Electricity. In certain Cases however it may kill a Patient.

7. Mercury is somat. given with a View to remove Obstr^{ns}
of the Menses & in many Cases answer^s extremely well. It is
certⁿ. too, that & often acts as a stimulant.

8. There is one other Rem. I shall mention not so much with
a View -

* Vide Lewis's Mat. Med. de Helleb. n.

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a View to remove Obstructⁿ. as to prevent their bad Effects & that is Issues. They are particularly proper at the Time of the Menses going off, & they are proper in all phlegmatic Habits. In all Cases they tend much to prevent the bad Consequences of a Suppression.

Authors.

Stahl & his Followers esp. Junker, who has the best Collectⁿ of Facts upon the Subject.

Van Swieten has many good Observations.

Dr. Symptom of St. Andrews has given a particular Theory.

Menorrhagia.

An Immed. Flow of the Menses sometimes comes on with great Violence, at o^r Times it is more gradual. The Duratⁿ is generally for 3 or 4 Days, somet. 6 or 7. & somet. only 24 Hours. In gen^l. in Proportⁿ to the greatness of the Disch. there is more or less of Febrile Paroxysm preceding it, as rigor succeeded by Heat, g^t. anxiety, Pⁿ in the Back & Belly. Somet. the Bl. dischⁿ from the Uterus is greatly coagulated. There is one bad Effect of this immed. Disch. & of the Fluor Alb. that they almost constantly destroy any Remains of the Hymen. They often flow almost constantly too, w^{ch} constant Dripping is called a Profluvium Menstruum, where the Discharge is too copious. Another Effect is Lameness of the Paleness of Complexion. If the Hemorrh. is sudden it often prod. viol. Hysteria, but where not so violent but tedious, it is more apt to bring on Hypochondriasis. There is in this Dis. a remark. weakness of the digestive Powers w^{ch} tends greatly to enervate the Syst. & cause const^t. Hysteria, w^{ch} Hyst. in Women most frequently has this for its Cause. It brings on also Leucophlegmasia. It sometimes takes its Rise from full Diet and a sedentary Life or a Suppression of other Evacuations. It is perhaps in consequence

Menorrhagia.

Consequence of this that Women in high Life, very pale, & sickly enervated Women have the Menses in the greatest Quantity & that blooming Country Girls have not $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ P^t. of that Quantity. I apprehend that this is owing to a morbid Plethora, but much more to Debility & a Want of Tone in the Vessels.

Viol^t. Passions are com. assigned as one Cause of a gr. Evacⁿ. of the Menses. Junker insists much upon it that those Qui Veneris Speculationibus addicti sint, are particularly liable to this Dis. but as far as I have observed, no Women are less subject to these Venereal Speculat^{ns} as he calls 'em than those that have an exaspe^{re}. Evacuati^o. Nothing has a greater Tendency to destroy the Ven^e. Desire.

Viol^t. Exercise, Drastic Purges, Abortion, Errors Loci, & topical affect^{ns}. of the Uterus, Schirri &c, & all relax^d. Things, as too great Use of warm diluting Liquors or of warm Baths.

Cure.

When there is any Degree of F. or topic Determination, Plethora, or Inflam. Diathesis, Bleeding is particularly indicated. But in Cases attended with great Lowness where there is a relaxed Habit & a dissolved State of the Blood, bleed^d. is exceed^d. improper. Where

Menorrhagia.

When the Dis: is the Effect of Spasm, Bleeding may be of Service as an Antispasmodic.

2. The Regimen in gen^t ought to be extremely cool and particularly if there be any Degree of ^{Heat}. — In this Case as in ^{Dr. Hamorrh.} a Dr^t. of cold water is sometimes found to answer extremely well. In gen^t Peop. that are subject to this Dis. unless it be attended with a dissolved State of the Blood ought to live much upon Milk and Vegetable Diet, & it is proper always to lie cool. It would be best to lie upon a Mattress.

3. Both in the Intervals & in the Time of the Flux it is of particular Conseq. to keep the Belly open. Costiveness brings on Irritⁿ in the Rectum w^{ch} alw. incr^s the Dis. — It is therefore best to keep the Belly open, & by such Med^s as operate with the least Stimulus such as Sulphur.

4. During the Time of the Flow, the utmost Rest both of Body & Mind is partic: necessary. Women at that Time sh^d. rather lie in Bed.

It is difficult to determine w^h. Advice sh^d. be given in the Intervals with Regard to Exercise. If it be carried beyond certⁿ. Bounds it tends to bring on the Dis., At the same if out of the Fear of bring^g it on, we keep the Pat^t. warm & lying much in Bed, it increases that Relaxatⁿ of the Habit that brings it on.
I think —

Menorrhagia.

I think that in all Cases it is prop. to use gentle Exercise to have cool Air, tho' dur.^d the Time of the Dis. absolute Rest is necessary?

5. Those that are much debilitated & have a poor dissolved State of the Bl. ought I think by all Means to have Cordials. good Claret is one of the best that can be given them.

6. Whenever the Dis. is the Conseq.^{ce} of Spasm, Opium is one of the Princ.^l Remedies.

7. When the Flux is very viol. besides w.^t I ment.^d just now, there are a Variety of astringents made Use of such as Elixir Ali: and Allum Wney: a Dram of Allum to a Pint of Milk makes it coagulate & ʒv. of this may be taken 2 or 3 Times a Day?

Bark I look upon as an admirable Med: in this Case, but it has not a considerable Influence at the Time of the Flow. 'Tis of the most Service in the Interw.^{ls} to prevent the coming on of the Flow. Confect Japonic. The R. Ros. & many of the Acids are taken in this Dis. in a Variety of Shapes. But I think that Opium is infinitely bet.^r all the Med.^s that can be given after bleeding, as I mentio^d.

8. Somet.^s the putting the Hands into warm Water will afford Relief, wⁿ the Pat.^t is like to faint by the excessive Evacuation, by alluring the Determination.

9. In Costiveness, Emollient Clysters.

Menorrhagia.

10. Vomits are sometimes given in the Inter^o. & even dur^g. the Time of Flux. They have somet^e. a good Effect in stopping it; but I wo^d. not prescribe a Vom. unless there are evident marks of something morbid in the Stom: - Where there is gr. Sickness a copious Vomiting will somet^e. ans^w. extremely well both in prevent^g the Dis. & in carry^g it off. It wo^d. seem that somet^e. an acid Matter stimulat^g the Stom: tends to keep up the Dis. & when that is removed the Dis. is removed.

11. As to Tonics, Steel & Min^{er}. Waters w^h. the Habit is much debilitated may be used wth. gr^{at}. Advantage, & Cold Bath wth. Caution.

12. With regard to applic^{ns} to the Uterus itself I look upon these as gen. improv^{er}. because the Ut. is a Pt. of the Hum: Bod. w^h. is par^{tic}larly apt to turn scirrhous & to ulcerate.

13. There are some Inst^s. where Sacchar. Saturni has been applied with Success w^h. the Hemorrh. is excessive; but I think it is much better to apply it to the Bottom of the Belly than by any Injectⁿ into the Ut^{er}. itself. But I think that in gen^l. there is very rarely an occasⁿ for external applic^{ns} at all. It is extremely seldom that Pers^{ns}. die of this or any other intern^{al}. Hemorrh. Since before Things come that Length, a Fainting comes on & then the Hemorrh. stops of itself.

Leucorr.

Leucorrhœa.

The Leucorrhœa or Fluor albus gen. makes its first appearance soon after the Menses, in 2 or 3 Days after they have ceased this begins. But on the contrary this somet^l precedes the other & in some Wom: the Fluor alb: continues during the whole Interval of the Menses. Somet^l it is attended with a total Absⁿ of the Menses, & I have known many Girls have it for some Months or even a year or two before the Menses have come on. The Disch. is extremely different: It is in gen^l a whitish Mucus that comes off bland enough; but somet^l it has consid^l Acidity. At o^r Times it is of a greenish Colour, fetid, & acrid, in so much as to prod. an Inflamm: of the Vagina, Ulceration & Ardoe Urinæ. In this Situation it is impossible to distinguish it from gonorrhœa, unless fr^m a know^d of the occasional Cause. It is said That a Fluor Alb: always ceases at the Time of the Menses, but it is a Thing we can know nothing of at all. It proceeds, from a Supposition that it flows from Differt^l Vessels wh^{ch} does not seem to be the Case; besides w^h the Menses are flowing, it is impossible to kn. w^h there be a Fluor albus or not.

The Symptoms consequent upon the Fluor alb: are a great Degree of Languor & Languor of the whole System & a total Loss of Complexion. It impairs all the digestive Powers destroys the Appetite and brings on

Leucorrhœa.

on all the Symp^t: of Hypochondriasis, & almost constantly produces Sterility; but this is only the Case where it has continued very long. We must however observe one remarkable Circumst^e, That if a Wom: has the Fluor alb: whene^r she comes to be with Child, the Fluor alb. always stops, & indeed it very often proves a Cure when no o^r Remed. co^d effect it.

'Tis comonly attended with Costiveness, with Pain and Weakn: in the Back; this is an inseparable Attend^t. There is comonly too a weak irreg^r Pulse, a Palpitⁿ of the Heart, & the like Hypochond: Symp^t:. When it continues long & is very unstable it often prod. a Disposition to Dropsy, great Feebleness & Wasting of the Body, & it is in many Cases an extremely obstinate Dis. to cure.

Causes.

It happens principally to Women that are a little advanced in Life, to those that have a lax Habit, that have suffered frequent Abortus, to Wom: that use little Exercise, that drink much weak diluting Liquors, and to those that eat gross Food without Exercise. It is often the Consequ^e: of an immod. Flow of the Menses & Lochia, or on the contrary it is so much an Attend^t upon a total Suppression of the Menses.

Leucorrhoea.

Prox: Cause

May be either a relaxed State of the Vessels or an increased Determinⁿ to the Uterus. It may depend too upon a poor dissolved State of the Blood.

Cure.

1. The gen^e Indications of Cure are just the same as in the Profluv: Menses: arising from Laxity, thin B^l, or an over Determinⁿ. The princ^e Thing is obs. every Thing with Respect to Regimen & Med^y: that tends to brace & invigorate the System. - Ex. Temperance with Respect to eat^g & drink^g is partic^l proper as well as a great deal of Exercise; but not in such a Degree as to waste the Strength & Spirits because that is debilitating the System; but such as the Pat^t: can bear easily tends to promote Perspiratⁿ, & in consequence of that to take off the Determinⁿ to the Uterus.
- 2^o. The Use of the cold Bath is admirable in this Dis: - The Use of the Bark & of Steel & the moderate Use of Claret are all proper; In many Cases the Copious Bals^m has been prescribed. I have known a few Inst^s: where it has been of Service; but I think that in general it is of little or no Use.
3. The

Leucorrhœa.

3. The Variety of Stom: & Hypochondriac Complaints require a peculiar Attention; this makes gentle Emetics from Time to Time very useful in removing such Complaints.
4. It is proper to keep the Belly open by gentle Laxatives. The Diet sh^d. be solid & the Pat^t. sh^d. avoid all Oily & Liquors. When there is a morbid Acid: in the Stom: which is often the Case in this Dis. it is proper to use the Testacea, Chalk, or Magnesia as the Belly is costive or open & to use Lime Water.
5. With Regard to astringent Injections into the Uterus in Cases of Fluor alb: I never did practice it myself, nor do I think it is ever attended with good Effects, & I sh^d. always chuse to avoid them for Reasons formerly given.

Diseases of Pregnant Wome.

You will find that the Common People who live in the Country
 & lead nat^l. Lives & that therefore are healthy before Pregnancy are
 extremely little affected during the Time of Pregnancy. I have known Wom.
 that have been sickly at o^r. Times also. enjoy good Health in Pregnancy.
 This is partic. the Case w^h. it takes it's Rise fr. the bad State of
 the Menses or the Fluor alb. a Phthisis Pulmon. is either cured or
 suspended at these Times. The sickness in the Morn^g is the only
 Conseq^{ce}. - It is not the Effect of Plethora, but of an altered
 Determinⁿ. - Somet^s. Women are subject at this Time to Hemorrh^{is}. fr.
 the Nose w^h. is somet^s. occasioned by real Plethora aris^g. fr.
 Want of Exercise & too full Living. A Hemorrh. proceed^g. fr. this
 Cause, must be treated by Bleed^g, Exercise & Temperance & keeping
 the Belly open. If the pregnant Woman is used to bleeding, it
 must be continued o^r. wise such a Hemorrh. will be apt to come on.
 But at the same Time I must say that I look upon the common
 Pract^{is}. of Bl. in Pugn. as an exceed^g. bad Practice. It is looked
 upon as one of the first Rules that every pregn^t. Wom. must be
 bled & therefore fr^m. that Law of Habit in the Constitutⁿ. if they
 are accustomed to be bled with the first 2 or 3 Children it cannot
 be

Dis^t of Pregnant W.

be laid aside with^t get^t Inconvenience, because it is apt to bring on Hemorrh^t & somet^t Abortion. But for a Wom. in perfect Health to bleed is one of the most absurd & unnatural Practices.

It may be proper in certⁿ Circumst^s to do it; But it sh^d never be done by way of Precaution. Some do it early in their Pregnancy & many others do it not only at this Time, but again 3 or 4 Weeks before they are bro^t to Bed; a most absurd Practice! The Sym^{ts} are much better carried off by Abstinence, Temperance and keeping an open Belly. This is the prop^r Way to take off Plethora, unless the Sy^{ts} are particularly urgent, but such is the Case, that Mankind rather than subject themselves to such disagreeable Remedies as Temperance Abstinence & Exercise will submit to Evacuati^{on}.

Women are subject somet^t in their Pregnancy to Lassitude to flushing & Tooth ach who are not subject to these Compl^{ts} at other Times. And it is gen. observed those that are most subject to Tooth Ach at this Time are less so to Sickness & Vomiting? The Rem. I ment^d just now I look upon as the most effectual in these Compl^{ts} (viz) Abstinence Temperance & Exercise; they are I believe suffic^t in gen^l. where they are not gentle & Evacuations may be made use of. ~~~~~ Another

Diff^s of Pregnant W.

Another Sy^m is that of Longing. I shall not dispute but that in partic. Cases this may take Place, but I am sure it depends very much upon Indulgence. Where it does take Place common Humanity w^o make a Person go any reasonable Length in indulging it. But it is my Opinⁿ that it is a mere Dis^o of the Imaginⁿ. fostered principally by Indulgence, & that where it does take Place it may easily be got the better of.

With Regard to Sickness, it seems to be a nat^l. Sy^m. It gen^l. comes 9 or 10 Days after the 1st. Suppressⁿ of the Menses & goes off of itself in ab^t. 6 Weeks Time. The only Thing necessary is just to palliate its Violence. A Wom. someti^m as soon as she awakes in the Morning is for to tak^e. something in Bed to make her vomit more easily than she w^o. do wth out it. & it seems to be no improper Pract^c. I have no scruple myself of giv^g. a Woman a gentle Vomit often to see w^h the Dis. proceeds fr^m. a Fullness of the Stom: We need not be afraid of the Operⁿ. of a gentle Vomit to a Wom: who strains every Morn: much more than she does in Conseq^{ce}. of the Emetic. The Nausea may be someti^m put off by a little Tea & someti^m by a gentle Opiate, or a glass of Wine or any of the Spirit^l. Liquors will sometimes put it off. Some Wom: know this too well & it thereby becomes a most destructive Thing to their Health. Many
hurt

Diff: of Pregnant W:

hurt both themselves & their Children by this means; they find Relief by it & therefore have Recourse to it freq^t. - But I think it is much better, at least if there is any Suspicion of Drops to prescribe some or Med. - any of the Cordials such as Vol: Alk: & a few Drops of L: L:, than to allow em to make use of a Rem: w^{ch} they may apply to w^h they please.

There is a Faintg. somet^e occas^d by a compression of the uterus upon the Illiac Veins w^{ch} prevents the necessary Retn: of the Bl: to the Heart. But this removes of itself upon a Change of Posture. Somet^e there is a Faintg. in Conseq^{ce} of Sickness & the Motion of the Child. In that Case it is not a Sym^m of partur Conseq^{ce} & soon goes off.

A Pain in the Stom: is I think generally the Effect of a morbid Acidity & is removed by Magnesia & gentle Laxatives.

A Pain in the Breast is nat^l in Pregnancy & is dang^{er} & I think an absurd & unnat^l Pract: that many use to apply repell^t Med: to the Breast to prevent the Milk from com^g thro^u As the Mo: is not to suckle the Child it is tho^t nat^l to prevent the Flow there at that Time; Noth^g can be a more Diabolical Practice than this & Noth^g can be more dang^{er} than to do such violence to Nature. If the Pain be violent a little bleeding
may

Dis. of Pregnant W.

may be necessary, but Nothing ought to be applied but what is perfectly Emollient.

Abortion

This is a Dis. that is the most fatal of any to Pregn. Wom. It is most frequent at the 3^d. Mo. of Pregnancy & it often happens at the usual Menstr. Period. The attend^t. Sympt.^{ms} are a Shiver & Coldness of the Extremities, a Pain in the Loins & in the Belly & in the Pubis, a sudden subsid^g. of the Breasts, a quick Pulse a Discharge of Water, a Fainting & at last an Expulsion of the Fetus. Abortions are seldom dangerous before the 5th. Month of Pregnancy, but after that they are often fatal, esp. when there are violent Hemorrhages, Faintings & Convulsions.

In the Time of Pregnancy there are often Hemorrhages & a Disch. of Morbid Blood fr: the Uterus wthout abortion. This may be owing to a Detachm^t. of Part of the Placenta which again unites & the Woman goes on to her natural Time.

The Causes of Abortion

- 1st. It may be owing to the Death of the Fetus.
- 2^d. It may be occas^d. by Stimulus fr^m the Uterus w^{ch} diseased, or from Dis. of the neighbouring Parts, esp. if the Woman is of a mobile

Dis^s of Pregnant W^o.

Mobile Constitution.

3. Whatever greatly quickens Circulatⁿ & determines the Blood to the Uterus, as strong Emenag^o. Viol^t. Exercise, a sudden Jerk, a Stroke on the Belly, strong Catharticks, viol^t. Coughs, Lifting heavy Weights, Viol^t. Emotions of Mind, & the Patients being weakened by the Fluor Alb^o. formerly, viol^t. Strain^g. upon going to stool w^h costive.

4. Former Habits of Abortion. Women w^h they have begun, freq^u. never have a Child that goes its full Time.

5. Weakness & Relaxatⁿ. fr^o the Profluo: Mensium or Fluor alb^o: & especially if these Dis^s. continue during Pregnancy?

6. The particular Situatⁿ. of the Fetus will sometimes occasⁿ. it: for Inst^e. if the Umbilic Chord gets round the Neck, or there are certain Circumst^{ces}. of the Placenta that may prod^{uce}. Abortion tho' there be none of the other Causes.

As to the Proximate Cause it may depend upon Plethora or Inanition, or upon Spasm or it may be the same with any immod^{erate} Flow of the Menses.

Cure.

1. Bleeding is the Remedy that is most common.

2^d. Astring^{ts}. of the same Kind as I ment^d. in Profluo: Mens^m or menorrhoea viz: Cort. Peruv. Rⁱ. Ros, Cons. Japon & Sp^o. Rⁱ. li^q.

Dis: of Pregnant W.

3. Opiates are very useful for preventing abortion from Spasm or viol. Emotions of Mind & if it is not possible to prevent it they accelerate the Birth by taking off the Pain & Spasm. But they must not be given till after bleeding.
4. As to Regimen the Wom. sho^d. be kept in the most perfect Quiet both of Body and Mind & ought to be confined to Bed, or w^h is better to lie above the Bed in the coolest Manner & always to sleep upon a Matras. The Antiphlogistic Regimⁿ is necess^y, cooling Diet & Med^l. Abstinence from fermented Liquors unless the Case requires a little Cordial, but it must be taken very sparingly & with gr^t Caution; Animal Food is improper; Every Thing abo^t the Wom: must be quite loose.
5. The introducing Pepsarius into the Vagina covered with some Astringent, is a common Practice, but I think it is a very dangerous & mischievous one.
6. In case the Floodings are excessive & there is a threatening of the Woman's Life it is then necessary to proceed to Delivery, esp: w^h it proceeds from external Violence.

Swellings of the Legs.

Is the last Dis: of Preg: W: I shall mention. This uneasy Sym comes on in the last Month of Pregnancy in Conseq^{ce} of the Child's Pressure

Diff. of Pregnant W.

Prepuro on the Iliac Veins. Hence Varices in the Veins of the Legs, Oedematous Swell^g. ab^t. the Pudenda, Pain in the Back, Dyspnea, obstinate Costiveness, Flatulency, Hemorrhages, Suppresⁿ of Urine &c. As many of these Syst. are ow^d to a Debility of the System they cannot be removed by any Med^l. dur^g. Pregnancy, but go off spontaneously when the Wom: is Delivered. Keeping an open Belly & proper suspensory Bandages relieve the Swellings of the Legs. Laxative Clysters are of great Service. The Varices in the Veins & Oedem: Swell: ab^t. the Pudenda are relieved by Punctures. The Pain occasioned by the Hemorrhoids may be relieved by Leeches or Emollient Pomont^{ns}. w^{ch}. are better. Somet^{ms}. they occasⁿ. such viol^t. Pain as to endanger Abortion; wⁿ. this is the Case they sho^d. be opened wth. a Lancet, but not unless it be a Case of great Necessity, as the Hemorrh: from 'em is difficultly stopped. Suppression of Urine is gen^l. ow^d. to the Prepuro of the Child's Head & is often relieved by suspensory Bandages but if these fail the Catheter may be introduced.

The Circumstances of Labour belong to another Province.

Diseases of Women in Child-bed

The Natural Sty of Lochia is Diff^t in Diff^t women It is observed that those of a weak & Delicate Condon have them in the grst Sty in like manner as the Menses & as the Sty is various so is the Continuance of it flow. There is a kind of Einous Discharge if continues for a Considerable Time after the Bloody Discharge is taken off. an immoderate Discharge of the Lochia is most dang. inmed. after Delivery, esp when attended with Pains, Convulsions, Loss of Sight Tremulous animum, sinking of it pulse & voice Syncope when it Flux comes on some^t after Labour it is preceded by severest Symptoms and some y. usually proceed Haemorrhages in other parts of the body. Immoderate

As to the Cause of it Flow of the Lochia, they may be reduced to the following heads.

1. A. hot Regimen & this too some^t occasions a Suppression of them, both of wch are equally... Dangerous. It also produces Sweat and Miliary Eruptions wch are merely Symptomatic never critical

2. From repelling it Milk fr it Breast w^{ch} begins to flow abt. y. 3^d Day after delivery and if then repelled is attended wth bad Conseq.

3. It may arise fr a sudden Determination of the Bl. to

Uterus & Spasm. 2

4. Tr. viol. Emotions of Mind.

5. Viol. done to the Uterus in the time of Labour as by
extractg. of placenta by Force.

6. It may arise fr. relation of the placenta fr. a second Child
left in the Uterus & fr. fleshy Excreescencies growing there all
of w^{ch} prevent its Contraction.

7. Some P. of B.B. will be accumulated in U. or vagina &
discharge all at once, but it is not attended with any Danger

Cure

where in immed. Flew of U. Lochia is owing to a Retention
& adhesion of some p^{ts} of the Placenta, Extraction is
the only Remedy. In gen. U. Coolest Regimen sho^d. be
observed. Bleeding is seld. neces. unless where U. Dis. is
owing to bad Management. Dry Cupping of the Breasts
and Extremities wth Ligatures & proper Bandages are of
the grst service, If the Flux be viol. Cloths dipp^d in
oxycerate, & applied to the Bottom of the Belly & Back do
good and the grst Quiet, both of Body & mind sho^d. be
observed opiate are of grst service in the Dis. esp when it proceeds
fr. Spasm, but are not safe when there is an Infl. Diathesis
The pat. sho^d. be kept very clean & her Cloaths freq. by shifted
otherwise U. Effluvia become highly putrid & offensive to
all around & may be attended wth fatal Conseq. It is a
very ridiculous prejudice wth peop. have ag^t. shifting

Lochia Suppressa

the part's Cloaths, it is quite safe the Duration of γ Lochia varies in Diff^t women & it generally changes its appearance a few Days after Delivery, gradually alters its Colour and becomes pale & continues so for 5. Days, but Somet^h the Bl^d returns upon γ womans getting out of Bed, & using Exercise. - A Sudden Suppression is succeeded by Swelling & Hardness of γ Belly, pain & pulsation in γ part, Fever and other Sy^{ts} of Inflamm. of γ uterus, and a Urine & somet^h on Ischuria, but the Sy^{ts} don't alw affect γ uterus inned. but Somet^h γ Breast Abdomen & Viscera & Brain are affected wth Infl^l wch often produces delirium Apoplexy & Convulsions. when γ in Suppressⁿ in Light it only occasions vomiting & Difficulty of Breathing. The Suppression is removed or its bad Effect prevented by a Return of γ Thia by nasal Hem^h, a Discharge of Urine Diarrhea, profuse Sweats & miliar Eruptions wch in this Case are symptomatic & Abscesses in diff^t parts of the Body. Somet^h γ in Lochia are not Secrete at all & are somet^h stopp'd by coagulated Bl^d. The Coming on of the Suppression is kn. by Shivering, pain, alternate Heat & Cold, a quick pulse &c. Algongreni is known to be begun by a sudden Remission of pain the p. becomes

Dis^e. of Women in Child-bed

feeble, the Extrem^e. cold &c.

The Occasional Causes are

1. The Lochia may be suppressed by catching Cold, with in these Cases is owing to their being kept too warm by too hot a Regimen & w^h when this has been y^e Case the Smallest Breath of air endangers y^e hurting of them.
 2. It may arise fr. sudden & vivid Emotions of mind
 3. Fr. Diarrhea or ~~or~~ Evacuations
 4. Fr. y^e inprop. use of astring^t.s & op^{er}.y w^h given wth a view to suppress immed Fluxes.
 5. Fr. Hysteric affections.
 6. Fr. y^e forcing back the Milk
 7. Fr. applying too tight Bandages after Delivery
 8. It is often y^e Consequence of hot Regimen.
 9. Somet. it is an Epidemic wth any or affigable cause
- As y^e Lochia stop often wth any bad Conseq^s we sho^d. Solicit their Return but Cautionally For if we fail of bringing 'em back we may induce Fever & an Infl^{am}. of y^e Uterus, however if a Suppresⁿ of y^e Lochia be attended wth Infl^{am}. & for it must be treated just as other Inflam^{ed} bleeding as Somet. indicated as liberally as in

Dis. of W. in Childbed

as in Pleurisy but ought never to be practised but in Cases of necessity In general it is best to bleed in the Feet The Pediluvium and warm Fomentations to the uterus are of Service in restoring the Lochial Discharge. Emollient Clysters should likewise be used, as the Faeces in the Colon and Rectum may be injurious by their irritation The Patient should use a very cool Regimen and be allowed diluent Drink at pleasure but not forced to take any more than is agreeable Diaphoretics are of Service but should be of the mildest kind The Neutral Salts Spir. Mindereri and saline Draughts are most proper Saffron is a common Medicine in this Dis. which the prevalence of custom obliges us to comply with tho' of no Service especially in the 1st. Doses it is commonly given in, for it may be taken in quadruple the common Dose without producing much Effect, Opurates are of great Service in promoting the Lochial Flux especially where the Suppression is owing to Spasm or in Cases of Fev. or Hypotonical Complaints in these Opium and Musk are Serviceable but where an Inflamm. Diathesis prevails they are improper. If this time too a Fever similar to that that is Epidemic comes on or an aguish Paroxysm continues the whole time

Dis. of Women in Ch: bed

The Weed

The Disease called weed comes on with all the Sy. of an Intermitt. or Infl. Fever and continues only for about 24 hours. It comes on with Rigor & Coldness &c. succeeded by heat and is sometimes attended with Delirium and this is occasioned by all the Causes of Suppressed Lochia. The Dis. generally terminates in profuse universal sweats and if properly treated is not attended with much Danger. When the Cold fit continues long, warm of Cloimentation & are of Service and a moderate Quantity of Diluent Drink but it is dangerous to force a sweat, lest an Inflamm. of the Uterus be brought on. Opiates are useful in promoting a Diaphoresis and are for lymphatic women the best Diaphoretics and Antispasmodics that can be used

With

Dis. of Childbed W.

Milk Fever

Begins about the 3^d day after Delivery with Rigor
 great swelling and pain in the Breasts and Axillae -
 The Lochiae much diminished, This Dis. is owing to an
 Irritation brought on in consequence of a too great and
 sudden flow of Milk into the Breasts and an accumulation
 of Milk there is also induced, whence a hardness is produced
 and pain is occasioned by the Stimulus and repulsion of the
 Milk which induces A & Repulsion of the Suckling of
 the Breasts is often attended with fatal consequences. Plasters
 of Minium and Sp. V. Camph. are commonly applied but are
 very dangerous and are apt to induce Soluri and Caners
 of the Breast Nothing but what is purely Emollient ought to
 be applied. This Dis. is commonly carried off by copious
 Sweats Diarrhoea Critical Menstruation and Abscesses in differ^t
 parts of the Body. This D. may be prevented entirely by
 putting the Child to the Breast 16 or 12 hours after Birth.
 This makes the Milk flow gradually into the Breasts and
 what the Child takes at this time proves a most useful
 Cathartic, If the Mother does not Suckle her own Child the

Dis. of Wom. in Childbed

Milk ought not to be rejected but the Child should be allowed to suck two or three weeks leaving it off very gradually when the Fever is begun it may be relieved by having the Breasts sucked by a Nurse or which is still better by the Child. keeping at the same time an open Belly and using a cool Regimen & applying emollient Fomentations to the Breast. This is generally sufficient. By no means allow repellent applications for they are attended with great Danger on Account of their causing a Repulsion of Blood from the Breasts to the Uterus which may induce Inflamm. there. The advantages that arise from allowing the Child to suck after Birth in about 12 hours are fully known Of 4400 Women who were treated in this way in the Lying in Hospital by Dr Hunter only 4 died and these had either no nipples or bad ulcerations in their Breasts before Delivery

Thus I have finished what I had to say on the Dis. of Women

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